REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE
FOR THE YEAR
1904 - 1905

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(Ending 30th June 1905).

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

(Ending 30th June 1905).

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The area of the Mysore State, (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) is 29,431 square miles, and its population according to the last Census, 5,449,800. Area.

2. The revenue of the State for the year 1904-05 was Rs. 215,47,970. The average revenue for the past five years was Rs. 198,42,436. Revenue.

3. The annual subsidy payable by the State to the Government of India is Rs. 35,00,000. Subsidy.

4. His Highness the Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur, entered, during the period covered by the report, on the third year of his administration, and was 21 years of age. His Highness belongs to the Arsu section of the Kshatriya caste. Ruling Chief.

5. In the family of His Highness the Maharaja there was a sad bereavement by the untimely death on the 21st November 1904, of His Highness' sister, the second Maharaja Kumari Krishnajammanniyavaru, at the age of twenty one years and six months. The loss of so amiable a member of the Maharaja's family was felt deeply by His Highness' subjects. Death of the Second Maharaja Kumari.

6. Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja, who takes a particular interest in the industrial advancement of the people, the State took part in the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Bombay in December 1904; a separate section was organized for the Mysore exhibits which numbered 727; six gold, eleven silver and seven bronze medals and six certificates of merit were secured, and 329 exhibits were sold on the spot. A number of exhibitors and artizans from the chief centres of manufacture in the State, as well as a few influential raiyats from the Shimoga district, were sent to Bombay to study the exhibits and the working of some of the industrial institutions and to acquaint themselves with the several improved patterns of agricultural implements exhibited there. Bombay Exhibition.

7. The Hon'ble Sir James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S., British Resident in Mysore, proceeded on leave with effect from the 29th July 1904, and after returning to duty finally vacated the office on the 24th May 1905. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., officiated as Resident in Mysore. Political.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied area and tenure (1904-05.)

Extent of arable lands.

8. The total area of the State according to professional survey is 18,833,889 acres against 18,833,571 acres entered in the previous year, showing an increase of 318 acres, chiefly due to the operations of the revision settlement in the Hiriyur and Davangere taluks. Deducting 1,381,944 acres for which no survey returns existed, there were 17,451,945 acres surveyed and entered in the village accounts. The area including forests, not available for cultivation, was 8,809,642 acres, and the area available for cultivation was 8,642,303 acres.

Area under occupation.

9. The extent of land under occupation was 7,263,568 acres or 84·05 per cent of the area available for cultivation. There was a decrease of 52,618 acres in comparison with the occupied extent in 1903-04, due chiefly to larger relinquishments, to decreases under akarband, and to the resumption of lands on account of death, desertion, etc.

Tenure.

10. Unalienated lands in the State are held under the raiyatwari tenure on payment of kandayam (money assessment); which, except in the case of a few special grants, is fixed under the survey guarantee for a period of 30 years. During the year under report, raiyatwari holdings numbered 1,035,705, with a total area of 6,823,060 acres, or an average of 6·59 acres assessed at Rs. 8·69 for each holding.

II. Survey and Settlement (October 1903 to September 1904.)

Original settlement.

11. The work of original survey in all branches—measurement, classification and settlement—was completed for the whole State in 1899, with the exception of the Sringeri Jaghir and certain inam villages. It was, during the period covered by the report, undertaken in respect of sixteen inam villages, comprising 3,226 survey fields and 13,087 acres and included miscellaneous sub-division work. The total number of inam villages surveyed and settled up to the end of the year under review was 326 out of 2,100.

Re-survey.

12. The season was devoted almost entirely to the operations of re-survey and settlement under the provisions of section 115 of the Land Revenue Code, which are in progress in those parts of the State where the guaranteed period of 30 years has terminated.

13. With a view to simplify and expedite re-survey operations, as well as to avoid the cost of deputing a separate classing establishment to the malnad tracts of the State, Government sanctioned revised rules regarding (1) the inspection of boundary marks (bhand pahani), (2) the re-measurement of mixed survey numbers, and (3) the re-classification of the sources of water supply in the malnad in the case of new gardens and of such survey numbers as have changed from garden to wet.

14. The work of re-survey was completed in the Channagiri, Sorab and Bangalore taluks, in 115 villages of the Sira taluk and 85 villages of the Pavagada taluk. The total area re-surveyed for purposes of the revision settlement, was 1,154 square miles against 1,788 square miles in the previous year. The decrease was due, among other causes, to (1) the number of measuring establishments being 3 against 4; (2) the peculiar conditions of the Bangalore and Sorab taluks rendering the operations unavoidably slow; (3) the absorption of a large number of working days in travelling by reason of the conduct of operations in different parts of the State. In the course of the resurvey 8,109 bandhs and 61,691 stones that had disappeared were replaced during the year.

Re-classification

15. A classing establishment of 21 classers was newly formed and kept in the field for about six months; and it completed the water classification of all the wet

and garden lands in the Molakalmuru and Channagiri taluks. The work accomplished by this establishment, as well as by the classers attached to the measuring establishments, was in respect of 459 villages, 9,445 fields, 54,873 acres.

16. The following statement shows the year's revision settlements and at the same time affords a comparison of the old and new rates :— Revision settlement.

Taluk	Assessment of occupied land by former settlement	Assessment of occupied land by revision settlement	Percentage of increase	Average rates							
				Old				New			
				Dry crop	Wet	Garden	Total average	Dry crop	Wet	Garden	Total average
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chitaldrug ...	1,13,681	1,38,706	15	0 7 7	2 13 4	3 14 5	0 9 8	0 9 5	2 15 0	2 8 0	0 11 0
Holalkere and a portion of the new Hosdurga taluk ...	1,11,425	1,30,194	18	0 8 8	2 7 9	5 3 10	0 12 9	0 11 0	2 15 0	2 13 5	0 12 9
Jagalur ...	54,788	67,542	24	0 6 2	1 12 10	2 8 10	0 6 10	0 8 0	2 0 11	1 11 3	0 8 8

17. The general effect was to moderately raise the dry and wet rates and to reduce the garden rate ; and the results are typical of the policy regulating the revision settlements, which embraces (1) a substantial relief to garden owners under the rules quoted at para 20, Chapter II of the Administration Report for 1903-04, (2) an up-to-date re-classification of the water-supply of all wet and garden lands and (3) absolute non-interference with the original classification of soils. On the basis secured by such premises and precautions, taxation of improvements effected by the occupants themselves is impossible. The leading features of the revised settlement in each taluk are noticed below :—

Chitaldrug taluk.—The revised settlement extended to the whole taluk, as at present constituted, consisting of 178 Government villages. Since the original settlement in 1866-67 population had risen from 75,442 in 1871 to 83,205 in 1901 ; houses had increased 45 per cent, horned cattle 28 per cent, carts 162 per cent, ploughs 44 per cent, occupied area 30·6 per cent and prices 40 to 50 per cent. There were, however, the following reasons which pointed to an enhancement of the former assessment by 15 per cent as sufficient :—(1) the year 1901-02, with which the comparison was made, was the year of the highest revenue ever obtained, (2) the importance of the Bangalore-Harihar trunk-road which passes through the taluk had dwindled in the presence of the new railway which forsook the old trunk-road line, (3) consideration had to be shown for the precarious character of the climate in the eastern villages and (4) there was room, in 31,235 acres of assessed land still unoccupied, for further expansion of cultivation.

Holalkere taluk.—The revised settlement included the Holalkere taluk, as at present constituted, and, in addition, 131 villages transferred to the new Hosdurga taluk. In this tract, population made but tardy recovery after the great famine, the figures being 78,336 in 1871, against 81,204 in 1901. On the other hand the completion of the Southern Mahratta Railway in 1889, with no less than five stations within the tract under report, had increased both cultivation and trade. The additions to the ordinary communications consisted chiefly of feeder roads to the Railway stations. Houses had increased since the original settlement in 1868, 32 per cent in the case of mud houses, and no less than 64 per cent in the case of flat-roofed and tiled houses ; horned cattle had increased 37 per cent ; carts, no less than 162 per

cent; and ploughs, 26 per cent. There had, moreover, been a great expansion of cultivation, due chiefly to the influence of the Southern Mahratta Railway and to the abnormal prices which ruled in 1900 and 1901, consequent on scarcity at that time in Bombay. Notwithstanding all these advantages the impression remained that the taluk was intensely sensitive to famine and that if it offered great possibilities in favorable seasons it was liable to very sudden relapse. No fewer than 56,210 acres of assessed land still remained unoccupied and the advantage of really light rates had been so conspicuous during the currency of the expired settlement that a continuance of the same policy in the hope of still further development of the resources and prosperity of the tract, and of giving it protection against bad seasons, commended itself to Government and an increase of only 18 per cent, although far within justifiable limits, was sanctioned.

Jagalur taluk.—The revised settlement extended to the whole taluk, as at present constituted, consisting of 168 Government villages. Population had risen from 40,211 in 1871 to 67,542 in 1901. Houses, since the original settlement in 1867, had increased 54 per cent, horned cattle 22 per cent, the area of occupied land 35 per cent, and carts no less than 214 per cent. The taluk had come comparatively well through the great famine but it is somewhat outlying. The revised rates, though liberal considering the great rise in prices, are in keeping with the new rates already sanctioned in the adjoining taluk of Davangere. There are 25,765 acres of land, assessed at Rs. 7,929, remaining unoccupied, and extension of cultivation may reasonably be expected.

General effect of revision.

18. Whatever increase was obtained is entirely on the dry and wet lands, there being invariably a sacrifice in the case of garden lands. The reduction of garden rates has gained the confidence of the raiyats, and is so immensely popular that the very slight increase on dry and wet lands, well within the limit justifiable by rise in prices and carefully distributed over every acre, is not felt by the raiyats. It gives an impetus to the further sinking of wells so desirable in the comparatively arid country dealt with.

Weight of new rates.

19. There were no complaints against the new rates, and there can be no question as to these rates being easy. They were gratefully accepted, and a strong desire was manifested to take up fresh land.

Provision made for appeals.

20. Orders were issued in March 1905, revising the form of proclamation for announcing the terms of the revision settlement and permitting raiyats to prefer appeals on broad grounds against such settlement within three months from the date of the introduction of the settlement.

Progress of resurvey operations.

21. The taluk of Challakere, the late Budihal taluk (now included partly in the Chiknayakanhalli taluk and partly in the new Hosdurga taluk) and the Sorab taluk were ready for the introduction of the revision settlement, and the resurvey had been completed, of the taluks of Molakalmuru, Channagiri, Sagar and Bangalore.

Cost of operations.

22. During the year under report the total cost of the survey and settlement increased by Rs. 4,864, the cost of the previous year being Rs. 1,64,483. The cost per acre rose from two annas and two pies to three annas and seven pies, owing to the smaller area dealt with, to the promotion in the usual course of the superior officers of the department and to the greater cost of travelling necessitated by the operations having had to be carried on alternately in the malnad and in the maidan.

Village maps and land records.

23. The original settlement village maps, with the exception of one held in abeyance pending the question of the village concerned being split up, have been issued. Of the re-settled taluks, twenty-five village maps of Davangere and twenty-two village maps of Hiriyur have been printed and issued. The village and survey records have been kept well up to date.

Potgi settlement.

24. The remuneration of patels and shanbhogs was revised in the taluks of Hole-Narsipur, Hoskote and Chikballapur; and original settlement was effected in 34 inam villages.

Boundary settlement.

25. The original survey of the State having been long ago completed, there is practically no room for any boundary disputes of a serious nature. The boundary line between South Canara and Mysore, as laid down by the Commission of 1881, is now being identified and cleared by officers specially appointed to the work by the Governments of Madras and Mysore.

III. Land Revenue (1904-05).

Alienation.

26. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for charitable and other purposes was 1,029 acres and 9¼ guntas, *viz.*:—

A.	G.	
46	21½	for religious and charitable purposes;
462	34	for extension and improvement of towns, 243·3 acres being for the Mysore City Improvements;
151	27¾	for improvement of tanks;
35	15½	for improvement of communications;
332	30½	for other public purposes, such as buildings, forest depôts, cremation grounds, etc.

Area of waste lands taken up and relinquished.

27. The extent of waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 42,817 acres, being a decrease of 39,082 acres, as compared with the area taken up in 1903-04, and of 18,359 acres, as compared with the average area taken up during the previous five years. The extent of lands relinquished during the year was 47,103 acres, against 36,999 acres in 1903-04. There was thus a net decrease, during the year 1904-05, of 4,286 acres in the area occupied, while during the previous year there was a net increase of 44,900 acres.

Annual changes and their causes.

28. The annual changes in occupation by the taking up of new and by the relinquishment of old lands, are due to the great variability of seasons—to a large extent of the inferior kind of dry crop land being generally taken up when the later rains prove favourable, to be relinquished as soon as the crops raised upon it are harvested; and to a similar course being followed as regards a considerable portion of wet lands under rain-fed tanks. The larger extent of relinquishment during the year under report was due in a special degree to unfavourable seasons.

Area under cultivation.

29. The area under cultivation was 5,926,695 acres against 6,201,538 acres in 1903-04, the decrease to the extent of 274,843 acres being due to bad seasons, want of tank-filling rains, relinquishments, etc. The area under irrigation was 936,466 acres against 1,006,503 acres in 1903-04.

Land revenue demand.

30. The net demand for 1904-05 under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 98,39,168 against Rs. 99,49,121, being a decrease of Rs. 1,09,953. The noticeable variations in the demand were—an increase of Rs. 2,575 under amount of notice fees; and a decrease of Rs. 21,143 due to relinquishment of lands, of Rs. 12,211 under amarai sales, of Rs. 76,853 under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, of Rs. 26,008 in the sale proceeds of Government lands, including sale of right of occupancy, of Rs. 1,014 under lease of pasture lands, of Rs. 4,638 under amount of fines, &c., on account of unauthorized cultivation.

Collection.

31. Including arrears uncollected at the beginning of 1904-05, the total amount of land revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 108,75,067, of which Rs. 96,43,681 was collected and Rs. 31,259 remitted, making a total of Rs. 96,74,940.

Arrears uncollected.

32. The balance uncollected at the end of the period under report amounted to Rs. 12,00,127 against Rs. 10,34,721 at the end of 1903-04. The arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 4,47,722 or 37·31 per cent; and those relating to 1904-05 to Rs. 7,52,405 or 62·69 per cent.

Coercive processes.

33. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 1,09,536 against 106,472, and the amount recovered thereby was Rs. 16,06,577 against Rs. 16,48,942 in 1903-04. The different kinds of processes and their results were as follows:—

	Number of processes issued.	Amount recovered thereby. Rs.
Notice of demand	82,182	10,37,129
Do of attachment	8,028	1,96,909
Do of sale	15,288	3,03,030
Sales held	4,038	69,509
Total ...	109,536	16,06,577

34. The amount recovered by the issue of these processes formed 16·7 per cent of the total amount collected during the year. The percentage of the number of sales held to

the total number of processes issued was 3·79 against 2·64 and that of the amount recovered by sale to the total amount collected during the year was ·7 against ·5 in 1903-04.

Takavi and other advances.

35. The loans granted during the year under report were—Rs. 1,550 against Rs. 375 as takavi; Rs. 1,17,121 against Rs. 2,350 for sinking irrigation wells; and Rs. 47,775 against Rs. 8,650 for other agricultural improvements.

Agricultural banks.

36. No new agricultural banks were opened in the year under report. The two agricultural banks of coffee planters at Saklespur and Chikmagalur, the affairs of which were not in a satisfactory condition, were wound up during the year. Large advances were due by them to Government, the immediate forcible recovery of which was likely to prove disastrous to the members thereof. It was therefore ordered that mortgage deeds providing for payment by easy instalments and substituting individual for the joint liability existing under the rules, be obtained from the members to the extent of the liability of each to his bank. The recovery of the loans granted to 13 other banks was ordered, as the affairs of those banks also were not in a satisfactory condition.

37. Advances amounting to Rs. 49,700 were granted during the year for the upkeep of the coffee estates hypothecated to the Saklespur and Chikmagalur banks. The total amount of loans granted to all the agricultural banks down to the close of the year of the report was $23\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, of which there remained at the end of the year a debt of $21\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs to be collected. The instalments or full amounts of principal which became due up to the end of the year, amounted to Rs. 3,15,816 of which Rs. 1,98,537 only was recovered. The amount of interest, inclusive of arrears, due during the year was Rs. 1,59,260, of which Rs 23,603, was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,657 at the end of the year.

Co-operative societies.

38. The experience gained from the working of agricultural banks in the State having proved the need of care and caution in the development of co-operative societies, it was resolved to investigate the economic condition of the places where such societies were proposed to be established. This investigation was in the first instance to be conducted with regard to the weaving industry in the taluks of Bangalore and Dodballapur.

General.

39. The hoblis in the Chitaldrug, Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga districts were, with the sanction of Government, re-distributed in pursuance of the scheme for improving and re-organizing the shekdari service, and instructions were issued to facilitate the gradual introduction of the scheme in the districts.

IV. Inam Settlement (1904-05).

Original work.

40. The number of new cases disposed of during the year under report was 20, *viz.*, 11 minor land inams; 1 whole village of the extent of 56 acres, 13 guntas assessed at Rs. 202-14-5, on which a quit rent of Rs. 5-4-6 was fixed; 1 muzrai inam of Rs. 42 which was confirmed; and 7 similar inams which were struck off.

Revision of quit rent.

41. The revision of quit rent on the basis of the survey valuation of lands was undertaken in respect of 13 whole inam villages, with the result that on 4 of them the quit rent was enhanced by Rs. 112, and on the remaining 9 the quit rent originally fixed was left undisturbed. The quit rent was revised, besides, in the case of 67 minor land inams.

Registers, title deeds, etc.

42. During the period covered by the report, were prepared and issued 60 quit rent registers; 12 *ad-interim* extracts; 2 muzrai title-deeds; 197 minor inam title-deeds; and 26 final quit rent registers for whole inam villages revised on survey valuation. The revised final quit rent registers of 2 taluks were compared and issued, 20 copies of these being prepared for each taluk. A statement of all the muzrai cash grants resumed up to the period of the report was also prepared.

Minor inams in Sringeri.

43. The settlement of minor inams in the Sringeri jaghir was deferred pending certain enquiries connected with the question of the abolition of *sayer*.

Cost.

44. The total cost of the department for the year under report was Rs. 7,574 against Rs. 7,844 in 1903-04. The aggregate expenditure of the department since 1868 amounted to Rs. 11,41,609. The annual addition to the revenue from the settlement of inams was about Rs. 2,75,117.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1904-05).

45. Four Regulations were passed during the year :—

Amendment of the Civil Procedure Code.

The first, Regulation VI of 1904, concerned the arrangements regarding the execution in the Mysore State of decrees for income tax passed by the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under the Income Tax Act, II of 1896. Under the Mysore Regulation II of 1887, section 229 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as in force in Mysore, was modified so as to provide for the execution by any Mysore Court of the decree of any British Indian Court or of any Court established by the Governor-General in Council in any assigned tract in India. Section 229 of the Civil Procedure Code thus modified was found inoperative for the purpose of giving any Civil Court of Mysore power to execute in Mysore an order passed by the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under section 30 (1) of the Income Tax Act. Regulation VI of 1904 amended that section by empowering any Mysore Civil or Revenue Court, specially directed by Government in this behalf, to execute in Mysore the decree of any Civil or Revenue Court of British India or of any Civil or Reveuue Court established by the Governor-General in Council in any assigned tract in India, and declared that an order of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the Indian Income Tax Act shall be deemed a decree of a Civil Court.

Amendment of the Military Regulation.

The second Regulation (I of 1905) passed during the year under report was for the purpose of amending the Mysore Military Regulation II of 1899, under which, among other things, Transport Lance Daffadars and Drivers were included along with scavengers and others under the term "Followers." It was considered desirable to specify the former separately. The amendment provided for grouping, into one class, of "Sowars," "Sepoys," "Transport Lance Daffadars and drivers" apart from "Followers"; for bringing Lance Daffadars and Drivers under clause (*b*) (2), which relates to dismissal; and for adding a new grade of punishment — "reduction to a lower grade."

Amendment of the Chief Court Regulation.

The third Regulation (II of 1905) was passed to amend section 16 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, I of 1884, because, under that section, doubts arose as to whether or not a distinction was intended to be made between revision proceedings initiated by the Court *suo motu* and those initiated on petition, and as to whether the powers exercisable by a single Judge of the Mysore Chief Court were confined to cases of "applications for revision" or extended equally to all revision petitions and cases, including such as were initiated by the Court itself on perusal of calendars or by reference from District Magistrates. The amendment provided for any single Judge of the Chief Court being empowered to hear and dispose of civil and criminal revision cases *suo motu* or on application, with the liberty of referring such cases to a bench of two Judges for disposal.

Co-operative Societies Regulation.

The fourth Regulation (III of 1905) was passed to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative societies in Mysore, having for their objects : the promotion of thrift and providence among the members; the attraction of capital and grant of credit to the members; the supply to them of raw material, seed or manure; the sale on behalf of them of agricultural produce or of manufactured goods; the manufacture of goods or growth of produce by the members co-operatively; the purchase of food stuffs, clothing or other articles of consumption, or of animals, implements or other stock required in agriculture or industry, and their retail sale to members; the purchase of machinery and its use in common by members; the building of houses or purchase of lands for members; the carrying out, or development by, joint action, of an improvement whether agricultural, or industrial, etc. This Regulation is

largely based on the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of 1904, but with certain important alterations calculated to ensure greater simplicity in its application to the limited extent and needs of this State. It enumerates as noted above the various objects for which co-operative societies (of which co-operative credit societies form one class) can be formed; and, where objects other than those specified are deemed calculated to promote the common economic benefit of the members, it empowers Government to recognise those objects. The conditions obtaining in Mysore rendered it inexpedient to retain the distiuction between rural and urban societies, which is made in the British Indian Act. The Regulation also differs from the British Indian Act, in empowering Government to exempt a co-operative society in Mysore, generally from any tax payable to Government or to a Municipal or Local Board in respect of the profits of the society or of the dividends or other payments received by the members.

II. Military (1904-05)

Nature of the Force.

46. The State Military Force is composed of:—

(*a*) two regiments of Cavalry, namely, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore with a Transport Corps of mules attached to it; and the Local Service Regiment with head quarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur, and Chitaldrug districts; and

(*b*) three battalions of Infantry with head quarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts.

This force is exclusive of a separate Military Establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

47. The sanctioned strength of fighting officers and men of both the Cavalry and Infantry regiments was 2,722; namely, 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, and 1,809 in the 3 battalions of Infantry.

Actual strength.

48. The actual strength of fighting officers and men at the end of the year was 2,545 against 2,601 at the end of the previous year. The Imperial Service Regiment was short by 6 officers, and the Local Service Regiment by 10 men. The Infantry was below its strength by 18 Commissioned and Non-commissioned officers and by 143 men. The following table shows the number of officers and men in each arm of the service:—

	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men
Imperial Service Regiment	18	75	417
Local Service Regiment	16	63	308
Infantry	44	379	1,225

Composition of the Force.

49. More than one-half the strength of the Force was composed of Mahomedans of whom the larger number enlisted in the Infantry; about a fifth, of Mahrattas of whom more than twice as many were in the Cavalry as in the Infantry; and the rest, of other castemen of whom nearly one-third the number were Christians, absorbed in the Infantry.

Arms provided.

50. The Imperial Service Regiment was provided with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the Infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

51. The Imperial Service Regiment was ordinarily employed on escort and other like duties. A detachment of it, consisting of 16 officers, 49 non-commissioned officers and 251 rank and file, took part with the troops of the Bangalore Garrison in the manœuvres held near Dodballapur in January 1905. Detachments of the same Force were sent to Mysore for duty during Dasara in October 1904, and on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's birthday in June 1905.

52. The Local Service Regiment was employed on escort, patrol and other duties. A squadron of the Local Service Regiment consisting of 7 commissioned and 20 non-commissioned officers, and 104 rank and file, was detailed for duty at the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Birasandra in January 1905.

53. The sepoys of the Infantry were employed in guarding the Huzur Treasury, as well as the district and taluk treasuries all over the State.

54. The troops of all arms were efficient for the purposes for which they were maintained. Efficiency.

55. The Imperial Service Regiment was regularly drilled by the Commandant, assisted by drill-instructors under the superintendence of the Inspecting Officer, Mysore and Hyderabad Imperial Service Cavalry. A Jamadar and a non-commissioned officer of this Regiment completed their course in the School of Musketry at Meerut and returned at the close of the year under report. Recruits and remounts were duly trained in the riding school which had at the close of the year 14 recruits and 30 remounts against 23 recruits and 29 remounts at the close of 1903-04. There were in the Regiment at the end of the year under report 496 horses including 61 stud-breds, and the Transport corps had 254 mules. The Regiment was inspected during the year by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops in India; by the Civil Chief Master Armourer; and by the Inspector of signalling, Imperial Service Troops.

56. The Local Service Regiment was paraded and exercised in mounted squadron drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Regimentdar aided by drill-instructors. Forty-four recruits and fifty-four remounts were under instruction during the year, in the riding school of the Regiment. There were in the Regiment at the close of 1904-05, 362 horses, 176 being stud-breds.

57. In the Infantry, the drilling of the men and recruits at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga was, as far as practicable, conducted by the Commandants of battalions with the aid of drill instructors.

58. The outlay on the troops as well as other items of military expenditure amounted during the year to Rs. 9,55,918 against Rs. 9,43,562 in 1903-04, as noted below :— Expenditure.

	1904-05	1903-04.
Imperial Service Regiment	3,40,549	3,41,929
Local Service Regiment	1,61,728	1,49,053
Infantry	2,10,855	2,18,360
Palace Military Establishment	1,15,500	1,02,164
Other expenditure including stores, superannuation and retirement allowances	1,27,286	1,32,056

59. The Chanda and other funds were as follows :— Chanda and other funds.

	Balance on 1st July 1904	Receipts	Total	Disbursements	Balance at the end of the year
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Chanda Fund	55,610 13 9	6,696 14 4	1,22,307 12 1	35,464 2 11	86,843 9 2
2. Stable „	21,072 8 7	7,207 9 0	28,280 1 7	11,459 9 0	16,820 8 7
3. Repair „	2,932 13 0	2,241 2 0	5,173 15 0	4,294 9 0	879 6 0
4. Mules Chanda	5,638 2 10	6,525 6 8	12,163 9 6	56 4 8	12,107 4 10

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal

60. The working of the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal was as follows :—

61. *Stallions.*—At the beginning of the year under report, there were on the Farm 5 stallions to which 2 thorough-bred colts from the Farm were added during the year. There were no casualties among the stallions.

62. *Brood mares.*—There were 75 brood mares on the Farm on the 1st July 1904, and to this number 39 were added during the year, namely, 6 yearling fillies imported from Australia, 4 Hungarian mares and 1 Australian pony presented by His Highness the Maharaja, 6 purchased locally and 22 transferred from the Foals department. The casualties during the year aggregated 16, namely 13 transferred to the Remount, Foals Branch, and Local Service Regiment, 2 sold and 1 destroyed. There remained 98 mares on the Farm on the 30th June 1905.

63. *Young stock.*—The foals on the Farm at the beginning of the year were 115; the births during the year were 41 foals; mares re-transferred to the Remount and Foals Branch numbered 11: in all, the young stock was 167. Of this number 46 were transferred—24 to the brood mares and stallion establishments, 21 to the Local Service Regiment; and 1 to the Imperial Service Transport Corps; 5 were sold; 13 died and 4 were destroyed, in all 68. There remained on the 30th June 1905 on the Farm 99 foals.

64. *General condition.*—A severe epidemic of strangles prevailed on the Farm during the earlier part of the year under report. Latterly the general condition of the stock changed for the better.

65. *Value of live stock.*—The approximate value of live stock on the Farm, after making allowance for depreciation, was Rs. 97,096 on the 1st July 1905, against Rs. 96,320 on the 1st July 1904.

66. *Cost.*—The expenditure incurred on the Stud Farm amounted to Rs. 56,701 against Rs. 45,312 in 1903-04, the increase being chiefly under purchase of stallions and mares.

67. *General.*—The work connected with the experimental farm at Nademavinapura, as well as experiments of growing different kinds of grass seeds got out from London, was under progress.

Amrut Mahal.

68. The working of the Amrut Mahal department was as follows :—

69. *Condition of cattle.*—Owing to the failure of the later rains and to the consequent deficiency of fodder and water in the kavals, the season was unfavourable to the general condition of the breeding cattle of the department. Three of the herds were attacked by anthrax, of which 72 head of cattle died. A new kind of septic disease with bubonic swellings, unknown to herdsmen, broke out in 2 of the herds and carried away some 26 animals.

70. *Stock.*—The strength of the stock on the 1st July 1904 was 8,203; births during the year numbered 1,795; out of 64 head of cattle written off in the previous year as astray and untraceable, 2 were recovered; all made up 10,000 head of cattle against 9,686 in 1903-04. Of this number, 885 against 777 died, 215 against 590 were sold, and 34 against 52 were lost through the neglect of *Servegars* and paid for by them. There were thus at the end of the year under report 8,866 head of cattle. The percentage of births to the average number of cows fit for breeding was 50 against 42·47; and of deaths from all causes to the total strength was 8·85 against 9·33 in 1903-04.

71. *Sales.*—One hundred and fifty young steers of the 1900 brand were sold to the Madras Transport department at Hunsur at the usual rate of Rs. 50 per head; and 65 head of cattle were sold at different places for Rs. 1,521, against 440 sold for Rs. 14,312 in 1903-04. The decrease in the sales to the public was due—(1) to the small number of four-year old steers that were available for sale, having been reserved pending the consideration of a proposal to substitute Amrut Mahal bulls for ponies in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, and (2) to the unfavourableness of the season, when in the latter part of the year, the said proposal was abandoned.

72. *Loan of bullocks.*—Eighty-eight bullocks were lent during the year under report, without any fee, for use at the Silledar lines and the Government House at Mysore and at the Polo ground at Bangalore.

73. *Demand and collection.* - The demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,041 against Rs. 42,347, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,306 caused chiefly by deficiency in sales. The largest item of demand was *kaval terige* or value realized by the sale of the surplus grass. The collection during the year amounted to Rs. 23,532 against Rs. 38,898 in 1903-04, and the balance at the close of the year to Rs. 4,509 against Rs. 3,449 in 1903-04. Ninety-four per cent of the balance related to the sales of surplus grass which were confirmed in the last month of the year.

74. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 31,017 against Rs. 31,000 in 1903-04.

75. *General.*—The experiment of placing Amrut Mahal cows with Mythean bulls on the Chin hills proved a failure.

III Police (1904-05.)

Principal events during the year.

76. The several important measures, carried out during the year under report, to improve the efficiency of the Police department, were:—

(*a*) the appointment of a committee for the purpose of carefully examining the draft of a Police Regulation;

(*b*) the withdrawal of the Special Reserve Police from Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga and its concentration at Bangalore, with a view to its higher efficiency and greater mobility;

(*c*) the appointment of a Prosecuting Inspector to each district to secure the improvement of the general style of police prosecution before the subordinate magistracy;

(*d*) the maintenance of proper crime registers by Inspectors of taluks instead of by the officers in charge of head-stations, a step whereby the duties of superior officers are more closely identified with investigation work;

(*e*) the improvement of beat rosters, beat tickets and registers maintained at all stations;

(*f*) the submission by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of weekly diaries relating to confidential matters, to crime, and to the inspection of stations;

(*g*) the publication of rules for the guidance of prosecuting officers; for regulating the issue of stores, ammunition, and uniform; the working of the Bangalore Police Training School; the investigation of cases by superior officers; the preventive action of the Police; and the keeping of night watch in villages;

(*h*) the re-organization of the Railway Police and the strengthening of the Kolar Gold Fields Police;

(*i*) the conversion of District Police Schools into schools for the training of constables alone.

Different kinds of Police.

77. The Police of the State was, as in the previous year, composed of (1) the village police; (2) a body of men for the guarding of ghat stations and passes; and (3) the Regular Police Force.

Village Police.

78. The Village Police consists of the patel or headman of the village with two or more totis and talaries to aid him in the execution of his duties. The patel reports crime to the Regular Police and aids it in the prevention and detection of crime and in watching criminal gangs; and with the aid of talaries and villagers maintains night watch in the village under his charge. These village officers are hereditary public servants enjoying grants of land. The patels are also in receipt of money payments, known as "potgi," proportionate to the revenue of each village and the talaries get grain levies or "miras" from the raiyats. There are 16,906 populated villages in the State, and the rural police agency is equal to its prescribed work.

79. Arrests were made by the village police in 66 cases involving 95 persons against 49 cases involving 61 persons in the previous year; of which, one was a case of murder, one of grievous hurt, one of receiving stolen property; 16 cases were of house-breaking, 45 of theft, and 2 of house-trespass. Fifty-two cases with 72 persons against 37 cases with 48 persons in 1903-04, ended in conviction.

Ghat talaries.

80. The ghat talaris are selected from the totis and talavars of the neighbouring villages on an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem. Their sanctioned strength is 819, maintained at an annual outlay of Rs. 19,752.

Composition of the Regular Police.

81. The Regular Police Force is composed of the ordinary paid constabulary known as the District Police under the control of the Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent of the district; and of certain special bodies organized for defined duties: *viz.*, (1) the Railway Police Force, (2) the Gold Fields Police under a special Superintendent, (3) the City Police of Bangalore and Mysore, maintained as distinct from the District Police and having better rates of pay, and (4) the Special Reserve Police now concentrated at Bangalore, a force kept for the purpose of putting down organized crime and generally for service in any part of the State. Besides the above, a body of officers and men paid from an annual contribution made by the mining companies, was employed on the Gold Fields on purely detective work. This staff was subject to frequent changes according to the changing requirements of the Gold Fields and the number of suitable men to be had.

Strength.

82. The sanctioned strength of the different bodies of the Regular Police, exclusive of the Gold Fields detective staff mentioned above, and their actual strength, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1904–05		1903–04	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Bangalore-Nanjangud and Birur-Shimoga Sections of railway	7	69	7	69	7	74
Gold Fields Police	51	305	51	303	50	276
Total ...	58	374	58	372	57	350
City Police, Bangalore	49	278	47	250	47	258
Do Mysore	46	275	46	275	46	268
Total ...	95	553	93	525	93	526
Special Reserve Police	13	180	13	133	10	155
District Police other than the above:—						
Head-quarters, including Police School ...	13	...	13	..	11	...
Bangalore District	98	537	98	529	94	534
Kolar do	70	358	69	356	69	354
Tumkur do	95	571	94	561	89	529
Mysore do	81	420	80	420	79	408
French-Rocks	53	291	51	282	48	275
Hassan District	72	386	69	364	72	342
Shimoga do	92	463	92	454	91	463
Kadur do	64	404	60	364	59	376
Chitaldrug do	92	586	91	571	91	467
Total ...	730	4,016	717	3,901	704	3,748
Grand Total ...	896	5,123	881	4,931	864	4,779

83. Errors in the returns for 1903-04 being corrected, the sanctioned strength in that year consisted of 888 officers and 5,078 men. During the year under report there was a net increase of 8 officers and 45 men, caused by new sanctions aggregating 14 officers and 50 men and by reductions in the District Police Schools and in the Birur-Shimoga Railway Police aggregating 6 officers and 5 men.

84. The total sanctioned strength of officers consisted of 1 Inspector-General of Police; 14 District and Assistant District Superintendents; 102 Inspectors; 13 Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief or European Constables; and 766 Head Constables, Jamadars, Daffadars and Sergeants.

Race.

85. Tabulated according to race, the Inspector General, one of the District Superintendents, 2 Inspectors and 2 Chief Constables, in all, 6 officers were Europeans; 5 Inspectors, 4 Chief Constables and Head Constables and 9 Constables, in all, 18 officers and men were Eurasians; and 5 District Superintendents, 8 Assistant District Superintendents, 95 Inspectors, 758 other subordinate officers, 4,922 Constables, in all, 5,788 officers and men were Indians.

Religion or caste.

86. Tabulated according to religion or caste there were:—(*a*) among officers, 24 Christians, 231 Mahomedans, 373 Brahmins, 31 Rajputs, 18 Kurubars, Bedars and Pallegars, 16 Telugu Banajigars and Naidus, 21 Arsus and Sivachars, 18 Mahrattas, 31 Vakkaligars, 114 Hindus of other castes, 1 Jain and 3 Jews; (*b*) among constables, 102 Christians, 1,821 Mahomedans, 619 Brahmins, 147 Rajputs, 286 Kurubars, Bedars and Pallegars, 99 Telugu Banajigars and Naidus, 47 Arsus and Sivachars, 104 Mahrattas, 464 Vakkaligars, 1,241 Hindus of other castes and 1 Jain.

Police for preventive and detective duties.

87. The section of the Police Force, engaged in the prevention and detection of crime, numbered 781 officers and 4,457 men. The proportion of that section to the area of the State was 1 to 5·6 square miles and to its population 1 to 1,040.

Class of weapons provided.

88. Fire-arms furnished to the Police were 74 breech-loading smooth bores or carbines and 1,394 muzzle-loading smooth bores. The whole of the former were supplied to the Gold Fields Police; and of the latter, 178 were supplied to the Special Reserve concentrated at Bangalore, and 31 to the Gold Fields Police. The remaining 1,185 were distributed among the police stations and out-posts in the State, as follows:—

District	No. of Stations and out-posts	No. of guns
Bangalore ..	88 ...	108
Kolar (excluding Gold Fields)	48 ...	112
Tumkur ...	123 ...	175
Mysore ...	139 ...	238
Hassan ...	56 ...	108
Shimoga ...	87 ...	177
Kadur ...	71 ...	115
Chitaldrug ...	148 ...	152

There was in addition a stock of 111 swords distributed among the Police Stations, to be borne by men on escort duty. The Special Reserve, the City Police at Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields Police were largely provided with batons.

Police training schools.

89. The Training School at Bangalore consisted, as in the previous year, of one class for Inspectors and another class for Station-house Officers, but a Kannada branch of the latter was opened for the benefit of Station-house Officers ignorant of English. The strength of the class for Inspectors was 11: 5 men in service and 6 recruits; and of the class for Station-house Officers 13: 7 men in service and 6 recruits. Five men in service and 5 of the recruits out of the former, and 6 men in service and 4 recruits out of the latter, passed the final examination held in the first week of May 1905. Most of the recruits that passed the examination of the previous term were taken into the department during the year under report.

The District Police Schools for the training of constables were in the charge of trained Daffadars under the supervision of Prosecuting Inspectors.

Education.

90. Of the officers, 854 or 98·7 per cent against 97·6 per cent, and of the men, 2,339 or 47·4 per cent against 49·3 per cent in the previous year, were literate.

Efficiency for the preservation of order.

91. The Force was found equal to the preservation of order and peace. No serious riots occurred anywhere in the State; there was however a visitation of predatory gangs, who committed a few dacoities and robberies, but were early checked in their course.

Efficiency for the prevention of crime.

92. The village patels were entrusted with the duty of keeping registers of suspicious-looking strangers or gangs for the purpose of reporting their arrival to the nearest police station. Revised methods were prescribed of registering known depredators and criminal gangs. Attention was also paid to the registration of houses of receivers of stolen property. Action under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, was taken in 53 cases involving 67 persons, with the result that 25 persons in 25 cases were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for failing to furnish security.

Efficiency for the detection of crime

93. In the investigation of heinous offences reported, the Amildars and Deputy Amildars largely co-operated with the Police officers. The work in connection with this matter was satisfactory in the Mysore, Shimoga, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Bangalore districts and on the Gold Fields. The anthropometrical work done during the year was nearly double that of the previous year; the number of finger print slips received for identification being 1,425 against 800; of these, 144 against 70 were traced.

Crime: cognizable cases.

94. Cognizable cases reported to or taken up by the Police during the year under report numbered 5,547 against 5,128, or 419 more than in the previous year. The number of such cases instituted before Magistrates was 1,119, or 159 more than in the previous year. The figures, though showing an increase over those of the previous year, were below the average. The increase is attributed to the following causes:—(1) greater accuracy in reporting crime generally and the greater efficiency of the watch establishment employed on the Gold Fields; (2) the backwardness of the Police in some of the districts to take preventive action against vagrants and suspects; and (3) the advent of predatory gangs from beyond the border and the badness of the season.

95. Out of the 5,547 cognizable cases reported to or taken up by the Police, 5 were transferred, *viz.*, 4 to British jurisdiction and 1 to the Military department; 286 or 5·1 per cent were cases in which the Police refused to investigate under proviso (b) clause 1 of section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code; 914 or 16·5 per cent were cases struck off by the order of Magistrates, as false, mistaken or non-cognizable—51 of them being declared to have been maliciously false; and 357 or 6·4 per cent were cases in which the Magistrates refrained from either sanctioning their expunction on those grounds or from proceeding with their trial; and there remained for detection 3,985 cases. Out of the 1,119 complaints instituted before Magistrates in cognizable cases, 226 or 20·1 per cent were dismissed under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, without issue of processes to the accused.

96. Exclusive of the 175 cases reported as not detectable, the number of cognizable cases pending with the Police at the end of the previous year was 2,854, to which the 3,985 cases of the year under report noted in the foregoing para and one C. case ordered to be investigated, being added, the total number for detection by the Police was 6,840; of which 3,135 cases involving 5,157 persons were placed before Magistrates for trial, leaving 3,705 cases pending at the close of the year; 289 thereof being cases in which the Police were unable either to detect or to apprehend the offenders. In about 900 of the pending cases, reports in the B form had been submitted by the Police and were under the consideration of Magistrates at the close of the year.

97. Including 343 Police cases involving 439 persons, pending in the courts at the beginning of the year, the total number of such cases before the courts was 3,478 involving 5,596 persons; of which 352 cases involving 570 persons, remained under trial at the close of the year under report, and 3,126 cases involving 5,026 persons were disposed of. Of the cognizable cases instituted before Magistrates there were for trial 986 cases involving 1,984 persons; of which 115 cases involving 118 persons were pending at the close of the year, and 871 cases involving 1,866 persons were disposed of.

98. The results of trial in these two sets of cognizable cases were as follows:—

	Cases reported to, or taken up by, the Police				Cases instituted before, or taken up by, the Magistrates				Remarks
	Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons		
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Convicted	2,323	74·3	3,341	66·5	326 (*a*)	37·4	524	28·8	(*a*). Of these, 26 were investigated by the Police. do do 35
Discharged or acquitted ...	736	23·5			481 (*b*)	55·2			(*b*). No
Declared by Magistrates after trial as never to have occurred or as due to mistakes of fact or law, or as being non-cognizable offences	8	·3	1,607	31·9	34	3·9	1,258	67·4	
Compounded, withdrawn, died, escaped, etc.	59	1·9	78	1·5	30	3·4	84	4·5	
Total ...	3,126	...	5,026	...	871	...	1,866	...	

Professional crime.

99. There were no cases of thuggee. Eighteen cases of dacoity, 19 of robbery and 69 of cattle theft, etc., occurred during the year against 20, 25 and 60 in 1903-04. Eighty-three of the professional criminals were convicted during the year against 70 in 1903-04.

Non-cognizable cases.

100. The number of non-cognizable cases referred to the Police for investigation during the year under report was 314 against 207 in 1903-04. The total number of non-cognizable cases instituted by complaint and taken up by Magistrates was 8,088 cases involving 15,412 persons against 7,020 involving 13,611 persons. Including pending cases, the total number for disposal was 8,397 cases with 15,866 persons against 7,383 cases involving 13,797 persons. Three hundred and eighty eight cases with 513 persons were pending disposal at the end of the year. The results of the trial of 8,009 non-cognizable cases in which 15,594 persons appeared before the criminal courts of the State were:—

	1904—05				1903—04			
	Cases	Persons	Percentage		Cases	Persons	Percentage	
			Cases	Persons			Cases	Persons
Dismissed or discharged without trial ...	1,375	1,694	17·17	11·23	1,514	2,908	21·8	21·8
Discharged or acquitted after trial ...	3,936	8,843	49·15	58·62	3,491	6,907	49·3	51·8
Convicted	2,035	2,986	25·41	19·79	1,586	2,522	22·4	18·9
Compounded, withdrawn, etc. ...	663	1,558	8·26	10·34	453	1,006	6·4	7·5

Property stolen.

101. The total value of property stolen in cognizable cases in 1904-05 was Rs. 2,30,383 against Rs. 2,06,973 in 1903-04; and that of property recovered in such cases was Rs. 74,529 or 32·3 per cent against Rs. 76,786 or 37·09 per cent. In non-cognizable cases property of the value of Rs. 8,583 was reported to have been lost;

and property of the value of Rs. 698 was reported to have been recovered, the percentage of the latter being 8·1 against 65·6 in the previous year.

Processes. 102. The total number of processes issued during the year was 90,699 including 419 under the Breach of Contract Act; and of these 6,082 or 6·05 per cent remained unexecuted against 6,015 or 7·27 per cent in the previous year.

Arms Regulation 103. The number of licenses issued under the Arms Regulation was 12,231 against 11,654 of the preceding year. In 101 cases involving 104 persons prosecutions were instituted with the result that 80 cases involving 85 persons ended in conviction, and 8 cases involving 9 persons ended in acquittal.

Game and Fish preservation Regulation. 104. Two hundred and twenty seven licenses were issued during the calendar year 1904 under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation. Twenty-eight cases involving 65 persons were instituted during the year for breach of terms of license. Twenty cases involving 38 persons ended in conviction, and 8 cases involving 27 persons ended in acquittal.

Infant marriages. 105. During the year under report, the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 78 in 28 cases against 57 in 28 cases in 1903-04. All the cases ended in conviction.

Rewards. 106. Five hundred and thirty-three officers and men against 333 in 1903-04 were rewarded: 158 by promotion, 194 by money grants which amounted to Rs. 1,522 and 181 by award of good marks.

Punishments. 107. Three hundred and twenty four officers and men against 364 were given black marks; 266 officers and 1,821 men against 203 officers and 1,615 men were fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally; 5 officers and 234 men against 3 officers and 131 men were dismissed from the service; and 5 officers and 33 men against 3 officers and 48 men were convicted by Magistrates. The total number of officers and men punished during the year, including those given black marks, was thus 2,688 or 46·24 per cent of the total strength, against 2,367 or 41·9 per cent in 1903-04, the increase being due to greater attention paid to discipline.

Expenditure. 108. The cost of the Police administration during the year under report was Rs. 9,75,607 against Rs. 9,78,052, shewing a decrease of Rs. 2,445. The average cost of each policeman during the year under report was Rs. 168.

IV. Extradition (1904-05).

Extradition. 109. Fifty-four persons were received during the year under the Extradition Act, *viz.*, 19 Mysore subjects and 35 British subjects; of these, 26 were convicted and sentenced during the year, ten were discharged and acquitted, one escaped from custody and 17 were under trial at the end of the year.

110. One hundred and seventy-seven persons arrested in the State were surrendered to British authorities during the year. Of them, 146 were subjects of the State, 28 British subjects and 3 others. Forty-six of the persons arrested were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and the others in cases under special and local laws. In the case of 162 persons the result of trial is reported to be not known; of the remaining 15, 5 were convicted and 10 acquitted.

V. Criminal Justice (1904-05.)

Subordinate courts. 111. The number of courts subordinate to the Chief Court in the State, during the year under report, was 137, against 136 in 1903-04. Magistrates of the 3rd class numbered 51; magistrates of the 2nd class 43; magistrates of the first class 29; District Magistrates 8; Assistant Sessions Judges 3; Sessions Judges 3. There were 4 Magistrates exercising the powers of a Justice of the Peace.

Offences reported 112. The number of offences reported during the year was 15,718 against 13,536 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,182; of which 33·04 per cent was in the number of cases reported under special and local laws; 24·42 per cent in the number of offences affecting the human body (particularly criminal force, assault and hurt); 21·03 per cent in the number of offences against property (particularly theft and criminal trespass); and 16·04 in the number of offences affecting the authority of public servants, the public health and safety, etc. Of the number

reported, offences returned as true were 12,884 or 81·9 per cent against 11,117 or 80·2 per cent in 1903-04.

Classification of offences.

113. Of the 12,884 cases returned as true, 10,366 offences were under the Penal Code, and 2,518 under special and local laws. Of the offences under the Penal Code 1,410 or 13·6 per cent were heinous against 1,162 or 10·4 per cent in 1903-04 and the rest were minor offences against person or property.

Number of cases brought to trial.

114. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 12,832, of which 12,380 or 96·4 per cent were disposed of, leaving a balance of 452 cases under enquiry at the end of the year. Magistrates subordinate to District Magistrates disposed of 12,150 or 94·7 per cent of the cases; Divisional and Chief Magistrates of districts, 82 cases; and the courts of Session, 148 cases, of which 129 cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The average duration of cases disposed of by the magistracy was 6·25 against 6·66 days and by the courts of Session, was 2·51 against 2·63 days.

Number of persons brought to trial.

115. The number of persons brought to trial, inclusive of persons shown as committed or referred, was 24,819 against 21,836; of whom 5,268 were arrested by the police; 1,436 were brought up on warrants; 18,114 appeared on summonses; and 1 was arrested in the presence of the magistrate. Including 976 persons awaiting trial at the end of the previous year the total number for trial was 25,795 against 23,173.

Number of persons disposed of.

116. Of the number of persons for trial, 24,378 or 94·50 per cent were disposed of: 314 by the courts of Session, 176 by District Magistrates, and 23,888 by other Magistrates. There were pending trial at the end of the year, 1,417 persons: 55 in the courts of Session, 2 in the Courts of District Magistrates, and 1,360 in other courts.

Results of trial.

117. Three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four persons or 15·56 per cent were discharged without trial; 13,229 or 54·26 per cent were acquitted; 6,974 or 28·60 were convicted; 40 died, escaped or were transferred; and 13 (apart from the 341 committals during the year) were committed to the Sessions at the end of 1904-05 and were received in the courts of Session in 1905-06. The total number of those discharged and acquitted was thus 17,023, or 69·82 per cent of the total number disposed of against 71·6 per cent in 1903-04. Of these, upwards of 75 per cent were concerned in the simple compoundable cases of hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief, criminal trespass and criminal intimidation or insult, in which the acquittals amounted to nearly 87 per cent of the number brought to trial. Out of 6,974 persons convicted, 5,761 were disposed of by regular trial and the rest were tried summarily.

European British subjects.

118. Twenty-two cases involving 23 persons against 24 cases involving 35 persons were tried by Justices of the Peace. Fourteen cases involving 16 persons resulted in acquittal; 5 cases involving 6 persons, in conviction. One case involving 1 person was pending trial at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

119. The number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 232 involving 400 persons against 227 cases involving 327 persons. One hundred and eighty-three persons were discharged; and 217 were convicted, of whom, among others, 42 were dealt with under Chapter XVI of the Criminal Procedure Code for preferring frivolous or vexatious complaints; 36 under Chapter XXXIX for forfeiture of bail or recognizance, 32 under Chapter XI—Possession. Under Chapter VIII were convicted 28 persons for default of furnishing security for good behaviour and 25 persons for committing breach of the peace. In the case of vexatious complaints, compensation amounting to Rs. 153, against Rs. 126 in 1903-04, was ordered to be paid to accused persons.

Witnesses.

120. The number of witnesses that appeared before Magistrates was 47,633 against 41,776 in 1903-04; of whom, 34,296 were detained one day, 9,303 for 2 days, 2,901 for three days, 824 for four days, and 309 for more than four days. The number of witnesses examined at the Sessions trials was 1,564 against 2,014. Allowances paid to witnesses, examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials, amounted to Rs. 3,608 against Rs. 4,402.

Punishments.

121. Of the persons convicted during the year, 10 were sentenced to death, 21 to transportation, 5 to penal servitude, 2,247 to imprisonment, 5,290 to fine, and 107 to whipping. Of the 10 convicts sentenced to death, the records of 4 cases

involving 6 persons were submitted to the Chief Court during the year for confirmation of sentence. Including 3 cases of this description pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal before the Chief Court was 7 involving 9 persons. In the case of 3 persons the capital sentence was confirmed; in that of 2 persons it was commuted to transportation for life; and in that of 2 others it was set aside and the accused set at liberty. One case involving 2 persons was pending at the end of the year. Exclusive of the number of persons sentenced to transportation and penal servitude, but inclusive of those imprisoned in default of furnishing security, the total number undergoing imprisonment was 2,272; of whom 959 were for 15 days and under, 1,010 for 6 months and under, 243 for 2 years and under, 57 for 7 years and under, and 3 for above 7 years. The sentences of 3 boys were commuted to detention in the Reformatory School. Out of the 5,290 persons sentenced to pay fine, 4,333 were ordered to pay Rs. 10 and under, 825 to pay Rs. 50 and under, 117 to pay Rs. 100 and under, and 15 to pay Rs. 500 and under. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 44,361 against Rs.50,444, while the amount realized was Rs. 40,298 against Rs. 41,155, and the amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 3,184 against Rs. 3,066 in 1903-04. Of the 107 persons sentenced to whipping, 33 were ordered to receive 10 stripes and under, 62 between 10 and 20 stripes, and 12 between 20 and 30 stripes.

Appellate courts.

122. The number of appellate courts in the State was, as in the previous year, 17, being the Chief court, 3 Sessions courts, 8 District Magistrates' courts and 5 courts of Magistrates of the first class who are not District Magistrates.

Number of appeals.

123. Including the undisposed of balance of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 879 appeals from convictions involving 1,437 persons; *viz*, 209 appeals involving 200 persons before the Courts of Session; and 540 appeals involving 923 persons before Magistrates of the first class. The total disposals during the year were 438 appeals involving 531 persons, as shown below:—

	Appeals rejected or dismissed		Sentences reversed or proceedings quashed		Sentences modified		Further enquiry ordered		Referred to the Chief Court for revision	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
(1) Chief Court	35	38	35	68	31	59	...	...	...	...
(2) Courts of Session	30	36	32	41	7	10	2	2	...	...
(3) District Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class with appellate powers	33	46	155	287	69	129	8	14	1	1
Total	98	120	222	396	107	198	10	16	1	1

Appeals from acquittals.

124. Including 4 pending appeals from acquittals at the close of 1903-04, there were during the year for disposal, before the Chief Court, 10 appeals from acquittals involving 10 persons. In 3 of them, the orders of the lower courts were reversed, and in 3 upheld; and 4 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

125. The average duration of appeals was—in the Chief Court 38·33 days against 45·8; in the courts of Session, 20·91 days against 14·40; and in the Magistrates' courts, 18·06 days against 14·61.

Revisional jurisdiction.

126. There were for disposal before the Chief Court 399 revision cases and petitions involving 522 persons, 53 of those cases being petitions of a miscellaneous nature whose disposal is not ordinarily shown as part of the total disposal by the Chief Court. Of the 399 cases, 292 cases involving 469 persons were disposed of. In 194 cases involving 324 persons, the Chief Court declined to interfere with the sentences passed. Of the 145 persons concerned in the remaining cases, proceedings were quashed and sentences reversed in respect of 90 persons; sentences were

reduced or otherwise altered in respect of 26 persons; sentences were enhanced in respect of 12 persons; and new trial was ordered in respect of 17 persons. The cases undisposed of at the end of the year numbered 107, including some of the miscellaneous petitions.

127. The receipts amounted to Rs. 71,580 against Rs. 74,120; and the charges to Rs. 3,61,383 against Rs. 3,69,043 in 1903-04. Receipts and charges.

VI. Civil Justice (1904-05).

128. The number of Civil courts in the State during the year under report was 28 against 26 in the previous year, 2 Additional Munsiffs' courts: one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore exercising concurrent jurisdiction with the Principal and Additional Munsiffs' courts at those places, having been temporarily established for the purpose of reducing their heavy pending files. There were 1 Chief Court, 3 District courts, 5 Sudordinate Judges' courts and 19 Munsiffs' courts. The limits of their territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction underwent no change except in the following particulars:— Number and constitution of courts.

(1) The Subordinate Judge's court at Chitaldrug was abolished and a new Subordinate Judge's court was established at Shimoga with original civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000 to be exercised over the revenue districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug and with small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 100 within the local limits of the Munsiff's court at Shimoga;

(2) a Munsiff's court was established at Chitaldrug with jurisdiction over the whole revenue district of Chitaldrug, and the Munsiff's court at Honnali was abolished, the original jurisdiction over the Honnali taluk having been transferred to the Munsiff's court at Shimoga, and the Shikarpur kasaba as well as the Mugalgere, Hosur, Thalagonda and Udagana hoblis of the Shikarpur taluk having been transferred to the Munsiff's court at Sagar;

(3) the civil jurisdiction over the taluk of Mulbagal was transferred from the Munsiff of the Kolar Gold Fields to the Munsiff of Kolar.

The Chief Court was, as in the previous year, presided over by three Judges, and the courts subordinate to the Chief Court each by a single judge.

129. The number of suits instituted during the year in all the subordinate courts was 18,254 against 18,809 in the previous year; of which, 9,792 were ordinary, and 8,462 were small causes, against 10,089 and 8,720 respectively in 1903-04. In the Munsiffs' courts were instituted 9,128 ordinary and 5,959 small causes against 9,248 and 5,561, respectively; in the Subordinate Judges' courts 611 ordinary and 2,503 small causes against 775 and 3,159, respectively; and in the District courts, 53 suits against 66, in 1903-04. Suits instituted

130. Of the 18,254 suits instituted, 16,875 or 92·4 per cent related to money transactions, 14,223 or 77·92 per cent being suits on contracts in writing and on accounts stated; 761 or 4·19 per cent to landed property; and 618 or 3·3 per cent to other rights. In 267 suits the value of the subject matter could not be estimated in money; of the remainder, *viz.*, 17,987 suits, 17,729 or 98·56 per cent were under Rs. 1,000 in value—12,408 or 68·98 per cent being under Rs. 100, 4,837 or 26·89 per cent being above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500, and 484 or 2·69 per cent being above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000; 228 or 1·26 per cent were above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000; and 30 or ·16 per cent were above Rs. 5,000.

The aggregate value of the 17,987 suits above referred to was Rs. 30,93,475 and the average value of a suit was Rs. 172 against Rs. 168.

131. The suits instituted during the year, together with the opening balance of 6,026, numbered in all 24,280 suits for disposal, and the number disposed of was 18,643 or 76·78 per cent against 18,757 or 75·7 per cent in 1903-04. The cases that remained undisposed of at the end of the year were 5,570; 67 ordinary and small causes, undisposed of in the late Honnali Munsiff's court at the time of its abolition and transferred to the file of other courts, not being shown as pending. Suits disposed their value ar cost.

132. Of the suits disposed of, 10,036 or 53·83 per cent were tried as ordinary suits and the rest as small causes. The number of suits disposed of without trial and without contest was 14,437 or 77·44 per cent, and the number contested, 4,206 or 22·56 per cent. The value of suits disposed of was Rs. 28,81,704; and the average value of each suit disposed of was Rs. 154-9-2 against Rs. 166-9-'. The total cost incurred by plaintiffs was Rs. 3,51,189 against Rs. 3,67,695 and by defendants Rs. 80,715 against Rs. 84,910. The average cost per suit was Rs. 23-8-3 against Rs. 24-6-9.

Average duration.

133. The average duration of suits was 5 months and 7 days: being 9 months and 13 days in the District courts; 2 months and 29 days in the Subordinate Judges' courts; and 5 months and 9 days in the Munsiffs' courts.

Miscellaneous cases.

134. The number of miscellaneous cases for disposal inclusive of 1,606 cases pending from the previous year, was 15,377 against 16,822; of which 667 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits; 1,237 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees; 48 for review of judgment or new trial; 196 for leave to sue in *forma pauperis*; and 13,229 related to other matters.

135. The miscellaneous cases disposed of numbered 13,821 against 15,216; and those that remained undecided at the close of the year, 1,556 against 1,606. Of the cases decided, disposals without trial and without contest, were 11,069 or 80·08 per cent; and disposals with contest, 2,752 or 19·91 per cent. The average duration of contested cases was 76·92 and of uncontested cases 16·34 days.

Witnesses.

136. The number of witnesses that attended the courts during the year was 30,599 against 30,955; of whom, 28,144 or 91 97 per cent were detained one day, 1,980 or 6·47 per cent 2 days, 408 or 1·23 per cent 3 days, and 67 or ·21 per cent 4 days. The travelling and subsistence allowances paid to witnesses amounted to Rs. 41,349 against Rs. 43,853.

Execution of decrees.

137. With the previous balance of 5,008 applications of the value of Rs. 17,38,461, the number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal was 31,733 of the value of Rs. 72,63,627 against 33,183 of the value of Rs. 79,85,735. Applications disposed of numbered 27,479 or 86·59 per cent against 28,180 or 84·9 per cent and were of the value of Rs. 57,48,005. In 6,322 or 23·00 per cent of the applications disposed of, satisfaction was obtained in full or in part; and the amount realized was Rs. 5,08,692 or 8·84 per cent of the aggregate value of applications disposed of.

138. Possession was given in 283 cases and partition effected in 10. Judgment debtors were arrested in 631 cases, imprisoned in 42 cases, and released in 589 cases. Wholly infructious applications numbered 20,358 or 74·85 per cent of the number disposed of.

Insolvency applications.

139. Insolvency applications numbered 172 against 171 in 1903-04, of which 49 were granted, 76 rejected, 7 withdrawn by parties and the rest undisposed of at the close of the year. Receivers were appointed in 21 cases. In 3 old cases in the hands of Receivers proceedings were finally closed during the year. Nineteen insolvents were discharged under section 355 of the Civil Procedure Code.

140. Creditors' claims admitted amounted to Rs. 2,121; the gross amount realized during the year from the assets of insolvents was Rs. 144; and the amount disbursed to creditors, Rs. 81.

First appeals.

141. One thousand and ninety eight appeals from decrees of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,59,932 were filed during the year against 1,154 of the aggregate value of Rs 2,83,903 in 1903-04. First appeals from orders filed in the year numbered 168 against 228. With the opening balance, the total number of first appeals both from decrees and from orders for disposal was 2,430 against 2,741; of which 639 were before the Chief Court, 1,087 before the District courts, and 696 before the Subordinate Judges' courts.

142. The number of first appeals dealt with was 1,576, of which 292 were transferred to the Subordinate Judges' courts at the close of the year; and the number actually disposed of during the year was 1,284 or 55·06 per cent of the number for disposal. The results of these appeals were:—

	Summarily rejected or dismissed for default	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Total
Chief Court ...	10	259	45	58	38	410
District courts ...	47	189	29	79	56	400
Sub-Judges' courts ...	49	261	32	95	37	474
Total ...	106	709	106	232	131	1,284

143. The appeals were heard, as usual, in the Chief Court by two Judges and in the other courts by a single Judge. The average duration of first appeals in the several classes of courts was as follows :—

	Appeals from decrees. Days.			Appeals from orders. Days.		
Chief Court ...	350·57	against	521·73	...	..	
District courts ..	286·13	,,	263·93	...	196·26 against	318·57
Sub-Judges' courts..,	89·77	,,	80·09	...	24·05 ,,	50·61

144. The aggregate value of first appeals disposed of during the year amounted to Rs. 4,98,265, which gives an average of Rs. 388-0-10 for each appeal. The aggregate cost incurred by appellants was Rs 53,131 and by respondents Rs. 23,943.

145. Second appeals are heard in the Chief Court alone. Appeals from appellate decrees instituted during the year, numbered 259 of the aggregate value of Rs. 80,633 against 180 of the value of Rs. 27,509 in 1903-04. Inclusive of the opening balance the total number of appeals from appellate decrees for disposal during the year was 403 against 377 in 1903-04; and of appeals from appellate orders, 12 against 15. Out of the 415 second appeals for disposal, 229 were disposed of during the year against 245 in the previous year. The results of these appeals were :— Second appeals.

Summarily rejected or dismissed for default	28
Decree or order confirmed	128
Do modified	12
Do reversed	56
Do remanded	5
Total ...	229

146. The average duration of second appeals was 236·9 against 420·20 days.

147. The aggregate value of second appeals from decrees, disposed of during the year, was Rs. 36,940 against Rs. 42,215, the average value per appeal being Rs. 181-15-3. The cost incurred by appellants was Rs. 7,993 and by respondents Rs. 2,989.

148. The total number of processes issued during the year under report was 1,88,351 against 1,94,813; the fees realized therefrom amounted to Rs. 89,402 against Rs. 89,582; and the cost of establishment was Rs. 61,519 against Rs. 61,974 in 1903-04. Processes.

149. The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of all the courts during the year under review with those of the previous year :— Finance.

	Receipts		Expenditure	
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chief Court	15,133	22,280	98,075	1,10,959
Courts subordinate to Chief Court ...	3,62,035	3,60,602	2,77,408	2,83,246
Total ...	3,77,168	3,82,882	3,75,483	3,94,205

150. The increase in the expenditure of the Chief Court was due to the grant of 3 months' privilege leave to the retired Chief Judge preparatory to his retirement and to the higher pay allowed to the present Chief Judge.

Inspection.

151. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the Munsiffs' courts at Tumkur and Maddagiri and the late Subordinate Judge's court at Chitaldrug; the Chief Judge inspected the District Judge's court as well as the Munsiff's court at Shimoga; and the District Judge of Shimoga inspected the Munsiffs' courts at Sagar, Yedahalli and Shimoga. No inspection work was done by the District Judges of Bangalore and Mysore.

Legal Practitioners.

152. The admissions during the year were 2 Advocates, 3 First Grade Pleaders and 21 Second Grade Pleaders. The certificates of 119 First Grade, and of 123 Second Grade, Pleaders were renewed. At the close of the year 1904-05 there were on the roll 274 Advocates, 212 First Grade Pleaders and 244 Second Grade Pleaders.

VII. Prisons.

(For the Calendar Year 1904).

Number and description of prisons.

153. The number of prisons in the State was, as in the previous year, 2 Jails and 79 Lock-ups. All the prison buildings in the State were clean and well-ventilated and afforded ample accommodation for all classes of prisoners. The sanitary arrangements in the jails were as in the previous year excellent. An out-lay of Rs. 7,000 was sanctioned to erect an enclosure wall of stone to the Central Jail garden in lieu of the mud one which in some places had become worn out.

Charge of lock-ups.

154. At the head-quarters of taluks without Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeons, specially selected Sub-Registrars were appointed, as a tentative measure, to be in charge of taluk lock-ups; the Amildars and Deputy Amildars in such places being thereby relieved of their duties as lock-up officers.

Number of prisoners.

155. The following table compares the number of prisoners (exclusive of those received by transfer) in the jails and lock-ups of the State during the calendar years 1903 and 1904:—

		Remaining at the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Total	Discharged during the year	Remaining at the end of the year	Daily average number
Convicts ...	In 1903	908	2,687	3,595	2,690	905	892·76
	In 1904	905	2,450	3,355	2,431	924	914·89
Undertrial prisoners	In 1903	142	3,404	3,546	3,446	100	154·84
	In 1904	100	3,893	3,993	3,811	182	133·90
Civil prisoners ...	In 1903	7	60	67	61	6	6·32
	In 1904	6	63	69	68	1	4·72
Total ...	In 1903	1,057	6,151	7,208	6,197	1,011	1,053·92
	In 1904	1,011	6,406	7,417	6,310	1,107	1,053·5

Convicts.

156. Convicts of all terms from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, were as usual admitted into the Central Jail, and are excluded from the number of convicts shown as received during the year. Owing to the prevalence of plague no transfers were made to the Madras jails of prisoners of the Civil and Military Station.

157. The actual number of convicts admitted in 1904 (exclusive of those received by transfer) was, 2,450, of whom 2,290 were men, and 160 were women. There were—

(*a*) according to religion—

84 or 3·42 per cent Christians (9 being Europeans, 8 Eurasians and 67 Indians),
431 or 17·5 per cent Mahomedans,
1,933 or 78·8 per cent Hindus and
2 or ·08 per cent Jains and Budhists

(*b*) according to previous occupation—

187 or 7·6 per cent public servants,
232 or 9·4 per cent professional men,
351 or 14·3 per cent private servants,
879 or 35·8 per cent agriculturists,
188 or 7·6 per cent traders,
41 or 1·6 per cent mechanics,
412 or 16·8 per cent men of other professions,

the rest being women, of whom 89 were married, 18 unmarried, 48 widows and 6 prostitutes;

(*c*) according to age—

41 or 1·6 per cent under 16 (35 being boys and 6 girls),
1,972 or 80·4 per cent between 16 and 40 (1,844 men and 128 women),
408 or 16·6 per cent between 40 and 60 (382 men and 26 women),
29 or 1·1 per cent above 60 (28 men and 1 woman);

(*d*) according to education—

2,003 or 81·7 per cent illiterate,
401 or 16·3 per cent able to read and write (5 being women),
46 or 1·8 per cent able to read only;

(*e*) according to the nature of offences committed—

1,726 or 70·4 per cent guilty of offences against property, of whom 1,020 were convicted of theft,
345 or 14·0 per cent guilty of offences against the person,
76 or 3·1 per cent guilty of offences against public tranquility,
46 or 1·8 per cent guilty of offences relating to public servants and public justice,
257 or 10·4 per cent guilty of other offences;

(*f*) according to nature of sentence—

319 or 13·0 per cent sentenced to simple imprisonment,
2,098 or 85·6 per cent to rigorous imprisonment,
17 or 0·6 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement,
16 or 0·6 per cent to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

(*g*) according to length of sentence—

1,372 or 56·0 per cent sentenced to a period not exceeding one month,
395 or 16·1 per cent to a period above one and not exceeding two months,
272 or 11·1 per cent above 3 and not exceeding 6 months,
175 or 7·1 per cent above 6 months and not exceeding one year,
97 or 3·9 per cent above one and not exceeding two years,
81 or 3·3 per cent above 2 and not exceeding 5 years,
12 or 0·4 per cent above 5 and not exceeding 10 years,
34 or 1·3 per cent above 10 years, 32 of them being under sentence of transportation for life.
11 or 0·4 per cent to death.

Re-committal.

158. Of the 2,450 convicts admitted during the year under report, 241 or 9·8 per cent were re-committals; of whom 156 had been convicted once; 37, twice; and 48, more than twice. Of the re-committals, 8 were under the age of 15 years.

Discharge of convicts.

159. Of the 2,431 convicts discharged from all causes during the year, 209 were released on appeal; 1,971, on expiry of sentence; 219, under remission rules; 4, by order of Government under ticket-of-leave rules; 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum; 1 escaped (of whom 3 were re-captured); 7 were executed; and 16 died.

Disposal of under-trial prisoners.

160. Of the 3,811 under-trial prisoners discharged from all causes, 1,894 or 49·6 per cent were released; 1,648 or 43·2 per cent were convicted and sentenced; 265 or 6·9 per cent were transferred; 3 escaped (of whom 2 were re-captured); and 1 died.

Health of prisoners.

161. There was a rise in the daily average number of sick prisoners from 15·62 in the previous year to 19·01 in the year under report; but the number of deaths was 18 against 20. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength was 17·08 against 18·97 in 1903. The admissions into hospitals during the year were 827 or 13 more than in the previous year. There were no deaths from cholera. The largest number of the sick were treated for malarial fevers. The majority of deaths occurred among prisoners with short terms. In August, September and October 1904 a mild form of influenza prevailed in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and 40 cases were successfully treated. All convicted prisoners were vaccinated and inoculated in both the Bangalore and Mysore jails, and though plague broke out in the vicinity of these jails their inmates were practically free from that disease. The general health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

Treatment of prisoners.

162. No material change was introduced during the year under report in the rules regulating matters of internal economy, discipline, expenditure, punishment and control. The age limit of juvenile offenders was raised from 16 to 18 years; and the proposal was sanctioned to employ a literate and well-behaved convict to impart to them some general education of an elementary kind, the present strength of this class of offenders being too small for the establishment of a reformatory school at the Bangalore Central Jail. All juvenile prisoners sentenced to a longer period of imprisonment than one month are now required to be sent to that jail, to be confined there as far as possible separately from the adults. Instructions were issued to regulate the promotions of convict warder-guards from one grade to another. A relaxation of the rules relating to the shaving of under-trial prisoners was sanctioned and permission was granted for under-trial prisoners to have interviews with their legal advisers without the presence of other persons.

Employment of prisoners.

163. The average number under sentence of labour on working days in the lock-ups was 59·1 or ·75 per lock-up, employed on unremunerative labour. In the jails, out of an average number of 803·52 under sentence of labour on working days, 42 were employed on unremunerative labour; and 36·48 were un-employed on the ground of illness, convalescence or infirmity. Of the rest—

56	were employed as	prison officers,
67	do	prison servants,
96	do	on gardening,
29	do	in preparing articles in use in the jails,
22	do	on jail repairs,
245	do	on manufactures,
245	do	on extra-rural labour, for the most part hired out to municipalities or departments other than the Public Works department.

Award of marks and remissions.

164. The total number of convicts that gained remission under the mark system and were released during the year, was 223; of whom 4 were life-term convicts enlarged by order of Government under the ticket-of-leave rules. The maximum remission in days gained during the year was 439 earned by a convict sentenced to a term exceeding 10 years. The second position, being a remission of 354 days, was secured by a convict sentenced to 10 years. The lowest period of remission acquired was 53 days. The average amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 1-4-1; the maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year was Rs. 44 in the Bangalore Central Jail and Rs. 6 in the Mysore jail.

Prison offences.

165. Offences committed in prisons during the year numbered 237 against 213; of which the major portion, 108, related to work. Four of the total number of offences were dealt with by Criminal courts; and the rest by Superintendents. In 37 cases against 61 in 1903, corporal punishments were inflicted.

Prison earnings.

166. The total amount earned during the year under report by convict labour amounted to Rs. 23,344 or Rs. 27-1-0 per head of the average number sentenced to labour against Rs. 22,395 or Rs. 26-9-2 per head of the average number in 1903. This increase was caused by the rapid sales of manufactured articles. Nearly the whole of the prison income was realized in the Bangalore Central Jail, in which the looms for the manufacture of carpets are reported to be always full. No credit was, as usual,

taken of the value of the extra-mural convict labour, which, during the year amounted to Rs. 11,178 even at the low rate of 2 annas per head per diem.

Expenditure.

167. The total expenditure on the jails and lock-ups of the State during the year under report was Rs. 94,190 against Rs. 94,575 in 1903 and the net cost, after deducting the amount earned by convict labour, was Rs. 70,846 against Rs. 72,180. The average aggregate cost of maintenance per head of average strength was Rs. 89-6-6 against Rs. 89-11-9, and the average net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 67-4-0 against Rs. 68-7-10. The particulars of expenditure were:—

	Total cost			Cost per head of average strength		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment charges	48,390	5	8	45	14	11
Dieting	32,247	6	3	30	11	11
Hospital	3,563	9	1	3	6	1
Clothing and bedding	3,397	12	0	3	3	10
Sanitation	128	12	5	0	1	10
Charges for moving prisoners	2,100	0	5	1	15	11
Live stock, tools and plant	328	9	0	0	5	0
Other charges	4,033	13	7	3	11	0
Total ...	94,190	4	5	89	6	6

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1904-05).

Changes introduced.

168. The Special Sub-Registrars were graded into 6 classes and their pay was raised. The question of entrusting additional duties to the Special Sub-registrars in taluks in which the registration work was light, received consideration. It was ordered that as an experimental measure the Special Sub-registrars at places other than the District head-quarters be placed in charge of the lock-ups, not already in charge of a medical officer of, or above, the rank of Sub-assistant Surgeon; that all the Special Sub-registrars be empowered to inspect and report upon the agricultural banks and the joint stock companies located in their stations; and that they be appointed *ex-officio* members of the Municipal and Taluk Boards of the stations or taluks concerned but with no executive duties assigned to them. The Revenue Assistant Commissioners in charge of divisions of districts were appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration offices within their respective divisions, and the Treasury Assistant Commissioners were appointed *ex-officio* Inspectors of such offices in the taluks under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioners.

169. Upon a consideration of the representations made in the Representative Assembly a uniform rate of transcription fee at 2 annas for every 100 words or fractions thereof, was prescribed, as an experimental measure, in lieu of the rule under which the fee was levied at the rate of 4 annas for every 100 words or fractions thereof in excess of 300 words. The fee for safe custody of the instruments, whose value exceeds Rs. 100, or where no value is specified, was reduced from one rupee to 8 annas a month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 in any one case.

170. The system of taking finger impressions of executants of documents was extended to all the Sub-registry offices of the State with effect from the 15th January 1905.

Number of offices.

171. The total number of Sub-registry offices in the State at the end of 1903-04 was 80, of which 59 were in charge of Special Sub-registrars and 21 in the charge of taluk revenue officers. During 1904-05, the Special Sub-registry offices

of the Bangalore and Mysore cities were amalgamated with the registration offices of the Bangalore and Mysore taluks, and experimental Special Sub-registry offices were opened at Shikarpur, Sorab, Alur, and Kallurkatte in lieu of the *ex-officio* registration offices of those places. There remained thus, at the end of the year, 61 Special and 17 *ex-officio* offices. There was one Registration office for every 335 squre miles of the area, and for every 60,000 persons of the population of the State.

Documents registered.

172. The number of documents presented for registration was 60,544 against 57,637 in 1903-04, being an increase of 2,907. The documents registered numbered 59,989 or 99·1 per cent, against 56,900 or 98·7 per cent in the previous year. In 399 cases registration was refused, and at the end of the year 156 documents remained unregistered pending enquiry.

173. Of the documents registered, 31,742 or 52·9 per cent were deeds of sale; 22,406 or 37·4 per cent, deeds of mortgage; 1,447 or 2·4 per cent, leases; 607 or 1·0 per cent, deeds of gift; 460 or ·8 per cent, wills; 384 or ·6 per cent, money bonds and 2,943 or 4·9 per cent other documents. The number of documents registered relating to immovable property was 58,221.

Value of documents registered.

174. The total value of all documents registered during the year was Rs. 1,23,21,899 against Rs. 1,36,73,434 in the previous year.

Fees realized.

175. The amount of fees realized during the year rose from Rs. 1,12,538 in 1903-04 to Rs. 1,19,706 in 1904-05, mainly on account of the increase in the number of documents presented for registration.

Expenditure.

176. The total outlay of the department was Rs. 84,861 against Rs. 82,165, the increase being chiefly due to the re-gradation of the Special Sub-registrars. The surplus in favor of the department was Rs. 34,845 against Rs. 30,373 in 1903-04.

Prosecutions.

177. Seven prosecutions were instituted for false personation, etc., under the Registration Act. In six the accused were convicted. The remaining one was pending disposal at the end of the year.

Inspection.

178. During the year 55 Sub-registry offices were inspected by the *ex-officio* Inspectors; 22 by District Registrars; and 12 by the Inspector-General of Registration.

IX. Municipal Administration 1904-05).

Number of Municipalities in the State.

179. The number of Municipalities in the State during the year under report was 87 against 125 in the previous year, owing to the conversion of 38 minor municipalities into village unions under the Local Boards Regulation II of 1902. The most important of the 87 municipalities were those of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Bangalore City Municipality.

180. The municipality of the Bangalore city was administered under the provisions of the Bangalore Town Municipal Regulation of 1871, and Regulation III of 1888 as amended by Regulations I of 1890, VII of 1899 and VIII of 1900. Its affairs were managed by a board consisting of a full-time President and 5 *ex-officio*, 9 elected and 9 nominated members. The local limits of the city, including the new extensions, remained what they were in the previous year, *viz.*, 9·7 square miles, with a population of 69,447. The net demand of the year was Rs. 3,69,610; of which Rs. 2,43,552 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,26,058 at the end of the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,519 against Rs. 1,66,660. The important works executed during the year by the Municipal Board and by the departments of Water-supply and Sanitary Works, for the city, were the construction of 4 new public latrines, of drains in some of the newly-opened lanes and roads and in portions of the Chamarajendrapet and Malleswaram extensions, and of 53 additional water stand-pipes. The water rate on shops was abolished. The post of Health Officer was dispensed with, but the District Medical and Sanitary Officer of the Bangalore district was required to advise the board on sanitary matters, and two certificated additional Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were appointed. The Committee appointed in 1903-04 to examine the question of the resources of the municipality, of the expenditure required and of the mode and machinery of assessment and prompt collection, having submitted its report, the several proposals made by it were under the consideration of Government; and the Government in April 1905, deputed the President of the board to visit the muni-

cipalities of Poona, Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places in British India to study their organization and resources.

Mysore City Municipality.

181. The Mysore City Municipality is worked under Regulation III of 1888, as amended by Regulations VII of 1899 and I of 1900. The Municipal Board was composed of 20 members with the Deputy Commissioner of the district and an Assistant Commissioner as President and Vice-President, respectively. Of the members, 6 were *ex-officio* and 14 non-official, 10 of these being elected. The aggregate municipal area was 7½ square miles with a population of 68,111. The house tax was revised during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 4,097; and active measures were taken for collecting long standing arrears. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,335 of which Rs. 1,69,676 was collected and Rs. 1,746 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 57,913 at the close of the year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,32,770 against Rs. 1,25,617 in 1903-04.

Mysore City Improvements.

182. The Trust Board created under Regulation III of 1903 to execute approved schemes of improvement in the Mysore city, continued to be in force during the year under report. Government sanctioned (i) the building bye-laws framed under the provisions of section 39 (*e*) Regulation III of 1903, to regulate the construction of new buildings and the repairs of old ones on sanitary lines in the areas handled by the Board; and (ii) rules for the grant of loans for house-building and improvement purposes to enable poor people to secure sanitary habitations in the new extensions and to improve existing houses in the old city. The Board, as in the previous year, was composed of eight members, of whom two were elected from among the Municipal Commissioners of the city, 2 were *ex-officio* members and 4, including the Chairman, were nominated. For its operations, the State grant during the year was Rs. 3,31,000; which, supplemented by the sale proceeds of building sites and of the materials of demolished houses, amounting to Rs. 50,820 and by the opening balance of Rs. 1,60,207, aggregated Rs. 5,42,027. The sum expended during the year was Rs. 5,11,728, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,299 at the close of 1904-05. Of the amount spent during the year, Rs. 2,41,474 was incurred on compensation for the acquisition of properties in connection with the sanctioned schemes of improvement, Rs. 84,492 on the construction of drains and appurtenances, Rs. 74,744 on the purchase of stoneware pipes, Rs. 21,652 on the opening and formation of new roads and improving existing ones, Rs. 10,360 on filling in the northern arm of Doddakere, Rs. 7,995 on water-supply to the extensions, Rs. 7,359 on the construction of latrines and other minor sanitary works, Rs. 13,515 on the construction of experimental houses for the displaced poor, Rs. 5,180 on the grant of loans to the displaced poor for house-building and improvement purposes, and the balance on establishment.

183. The number of properties acquired during the year was 2,207, the greater portion of these being in the highly congested parts of the Mandi and Lashkar Mohallas; 286 roads and lanes covering a length of 96,001 feet were newly opened out; seventy-two old roads and lanes of the length of 11,437 feet, were widened; 31·3 miles of drains were constructed; and 86 experimental houses, namely, 24 in the Jalapuri and 62 in the Idga extensions were constructed. The drainage works designed for Jalapuri, Karnapura, Idga extension and Ittegegud were completed and those of No. 1 Drainage area and Nazarbad were approaching completion. Improvements in other parts of the city were under progress.

Minor Municipalities.

184. The number of minor municipalities during the year was 85. These are composed of members *ex-officio* and nominated; the Deputy Commissioners of districts being their *ex-officio* Presidents, assisted by Assistant Commissioners at district headquarters and by Amildars and Deputy Amildars in other places as Vice-Presidents, excepting in the municipality at Sringeri in which the Agent of the Matt is the President, and the local Deputy Amildar the Vice-President. The largest number of minor municipalities was in the Mysore district, being 17; and their number in other districts ranged from 12 to 7. These minor municipalities were worked under the Village Sanitation Regulation I of 1898 and the rules framed thereunder, supplemented by the executive orders of Government. Their members numbered in all 814, of whom 276 were *ex-officio* and 538 nominated, the average number of members for each minor municipality being 9·5. The Sub-registrars were made *ex-officio* members of several minor municipalities, and the strength of non-official members in them was increased wherever the strength of official members exceeded one-half the total number of members.

Municipal meetings.

185. Thirteen meetings were held by each of the Bangalore and Mysore city Municipal Boards during the year under report; and monthly meetings were regularly held in all the minor municipalities, except 17. In 11 of these the default related to one monthly meeting. The reason assigned for the irregularity is the prevalence of plague and the want of quorum.

Receipts.

186. The sources of municipal income and the receipts from each source during the year 1904-05 as compared with those of the previous year, were as follows:—

Items	Receipts in 1903-04	Receipts in 1904-05	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	2,19 038	2,44,015	+ 22,977
Toll contract	40,543	62,697	+ 22,154
House and lighting taxes	1,83,879	1,65,743	— 18,136
Water tax	27,491	18,770	— 4,791
License receipts	37,693	41,012	+ 3,319
Carriage tax	5,438	647	— 4,791
Tax on animals	1,085	1,623	+ 538
Mohatarfa	98,903	86,747	— 12,156
Rents	30,277	36,486	+ 6,209
Fines	367	337	— 30
Grant-in-aid	5,950	24,924	+ 18,974
Miscellaneous	97,756	95,835	— 1,921
Total ...	7,48,420	7,76,836	+ 28,416
Loans	.....	10,610	+ 10,610
Deposits-receipts	86,081	31,116	— 54,965
Advances recoverable	3,839	1,742	— 2,097
Suspense	7,482	1 519	— 5,963
Stock	3,170	3,597	+ 427
Permanent advance	...	150	+ 150
Private works carried out	472	12	— 460
Transfers to other departments	1,144	1,181	+ 37
Total ...	102,188	49,927	— 52,261
Grand Total ..	8,50,608	8,26,763	— 23,845

Explanation for material variations.

187. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 21,000 in the amount of octroi levied on cloths. In January 1905, cloth subjected to octroi in one municipality was exempted from duty in another municipality, if exported within 3 months from the date of its payment of duty in the former. In the four minor municipalities of Krishnarajpet, Malvalli, Mandya and Nagamangala the levy of octroi on certain articles was sanctioned, while in the one at Harihar, it was abolished on all articles except cloth, tolls being substituted therefor. In May 1905 the rate of duty on tobacco in the Hassan municipality was reduced from Re. 1 to 8 annas. The improvement in the

receipts from tolls and licenses was due to better realizations from the sale of the right to collect tolls in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and slaughter-house fees in the city of Bangalore, as well as to a larger number of vehicles and animals having been licensed. The falling-off of revenue under water tax resulted chiefly from the abolition of this tax on the shops in the Bangalore city. The decrease under house and mohatarfa taxes arose from the conversion of 38 minor municipalities into village unions and the consequent credit of the revenue therein under house tax including tax on shops, to the District Funds instead of to Municipal Funds.

188. The incidence of taxation per head of population was: in the Bangalore city, Rs. 2-11-0; in the Mysore city, Rs. 2-1-0; and in the minor municipalities, Re. 0-12-6. The largest contributions to municipal revenue in the State were from the Bangalore and Mysore cities; while among the minor municipalities the income ranged between Rs. 524 (the lowest) in Kallurkatte, the head-quarters of the Nagar taluk and Rs. 25,235 (the highest) in Chikmagalur, the head-quarters of the Kadur district. Incidence of taxation.

189. The objects to which Municipal Funds were applied were as follows:— Expenditure.

	Expenditure in 1903-04	Expenditure in 1904-05	Difference
Interest on debt	7,506	5,348	— 2,158
Head office charges	23,905	26,116	+ 2,211
Collection of octroi and other taxes	41,492	45,683	+ 4,191
Conservancy	1,80,901	1,72,142	— 8,839
Registration of births and deaths	14,585	14,486	— 99
Lighting	50,481	53,588	+ 3,107
Public works	2,56,172	1,96,160	— 60,012
Charitable grants	23,802	24,113	+ 311
Education	39,146	36,719	— 2,427
Miscellaneous	2,05,651	1,26,593	— 79,058
Total	8,43,641	7,00,948	— 1,42,693
Deposits-repayments	90,078	28,001	— 62,077
Advances recoverable	10,113	685	— 9,428
Suspense	7,483	2,910	— 4,573
Stock	3,534	3,175	— 359
Loans for private works	1,822	12	— 1,810
Transfers to other departments	...	1,181	+ 1,181
Private works carried out	1,144	...	— 1,144
Total	114,174	35,964	— 78,210
Grand Total	9,57,815	7,36,912	— 2,20,903

190. Municipal expenditure amounted to 90·23 per cent of municipal reveune during the year under report; the outlay on general administration including cost of collection and registration of births and deaths amounting to 12·31 per cent, on conservancy and sanitation to 24·56 per cent, on lighting to 7·65 per cent, on public works to 27·98 per cent, on charitable grants to 5·44 per cent, on education to 5·24 per cent, and on miscellaneous items to 18·82 per cent. The expenditure on conservancy and sanitation does not include the outlay from the State Funds on drains, water supply and other sanitary works. The increase in the cost of lighting was due to the payment in the Mysore city, during the year under report, of the charges for six months of the previous year and to the purchase of new lamps for the Mysore city and some of the minor municipalities. The decrease under public works was due to special sanctions in 1903-04 for drains and buildings original, and to the inclusion under that head, in 1903-04, of the sum of Rs. 43,506 adjusted in the accounts towards the maintenance charges of the Chamarajendra Water Works, while a similar adjustment for 1904-05 is exhibited in the accounts of 1904-05 under Miscellaneous.

X. Administration of District Funds (1904-05).

191. The Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and the rules framed thereunder continued to be in force during the year under report in all the districts except the area included in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary circle, to which the rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation applied. Constitution of local Boards.

192. The main principles underlying the constitution of the Local Boards established in the State are set out at length in para 197, page 35 of the Report for 1903-04.

District Boards.

193. Including the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were in the State 9 District Boards, having on the 30th June 1905, 209 members, of whom 66 were *ex-officio*, 122 nominated by Government, and 21 elected by the people. The strength of each District Board, was, except in 3 districts, not below the prescribed minimum, which was for the Mysore District Board 30, and for each of the other District Boards 25. In the District Boards of Tumkur and Mysore the strength was less by one, and in that of the Kadur Dstrict Board by four. The meetings held were in no case less than the prescribed minimum; and the attendance of members was on the whole satisfactory, being 80 per cent in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, and between 88 and 55 per cent in the other District Boards. The finance committees, contemplated in section 22 of the Local Boards Regulation, worked satisfactorily in all the districts, except Mysore.

Taluk Boards.

194. The Taluk boards in the State numbered in all, as in the previous year, 77. The Sub-Registrars of Assurances were appointed *ex-officio* members of the Taluk Boards, the strength of each Taluk Board being raised from 12 to 15 to keep up the proportion of one-third prescribed by the Regulation. The sanctioned strength of these Boards was thus 1,155, but, on the last day of the year under report, there were only 934 members of whom 323 were *ex-officio*, 291 nominated and 320 elected. The vacancies in the several districts ranged from 13·3 per cent in the Chitaldrug district to 22 per cent in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts. Sixty three Boards held the prescribed number of meetings, and 14 Boards did not meet so often as they should have done under the Regulation. The average attendance at each meeting was 2·6 for official and 5·0 for non-official members.

Unions.

195. There were, during the year, 42 Unions, namely, 38 minor municipalities converted into Unions at the end of 1903-04 and 4, newly established in the year under report in the villages of Kyatanahalli in the French Rocks sub-taluk and Lakkur, Masti and Narsapur in the Malur taluk. These Unions consisted of 338 members, of whom 71 were *ex-officio* and 267 nominated by Government. The average attendance of the members at each meeting was 5·9, being 1·5 for the official and 4·4 for the non-official members. No meetings were held in the three Unions of Kikkeri, Narsapur and Masti, while three other Unions (Kyatanhalli, Lakkur and Honnavalli) held each only one meeting.

District Fund receipts.

196. The receipts under District Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 7,07,124 against Rs. 7, 56,427 in 1903-04. The sources of income were :—

	1903-04	1904-05	Difference
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess ...	5,22,639	5,17,280	— 5,359
2. Cattle pounds	34,220	38,194	+ 3,974
3. House tax	8,842	32,801	+ 23,959
4. Rents and fees for markets, cart stands, slaughter-houses, etc.	44,420	48,334	+ 3,914
5. Tolls and ferries	19.388	20,819	+ 1,431
6. Contributions	62,366	25,593	— 36,773
7. Rent from cooly colony on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	8,417	5,736	— 2,681
8. Fees from travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas ...	2,227	2,364	+ 137
9. Miscellaneous	2,905	5,694	+ 2,789
10. Municipal balances transferred to District Funds ...	50,728	..	—50,728
11. Recoveries on account of over payment of previous years.	...	8,950	+ 8,950
12. Advances and deposits	275	1,359	+ 1,084
Total ...	7,56,427	7,07,124	— 49,303

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197. The increase under house tax was due to the transfer of the revenue from the Municipal to District Funds in the 38 minor municipalities converted into Unions and to the imposition of the tax in the four newly constituted Unions. No contribution from Local Funds General having been sanctioned during the year, the revenue under "contribution" was reduced.

198. Including the opening balance of Rs. 4,56,207 on the 1st July 1904, the total amount of receipts was Rs 11,63,331. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,53,439 against Rs. 6,70,205 in 1903-04, as per following particulars:— Expenditure.

	1903-04	1904-05	Difference
1. Works executed by Public Works department including cost of establishment, tools and plant	4,08,619	4,11,450	+ 2,831
2. Do by Revenue officers	1,13,675	1,38,369	+ 24,694
3. Establishment of Presidents and travelling allowances of Local Fund members	18,991	21,845	+ 2,854
4. Hospitals and dispensaries; pay and batta to midwives and vaccination charges	25,532	3,647	— 21,885
5. Conservancy and sanitation charges; also cholera charges	21,485	34,983	+ 13,498
6. Cattle-pound, toll-gate and other charges	9,159	9,252	+ 93
7 Care of travellers' bungalows and musafirkhanas ...	24,258	23,179	— 1,079
8. Contributions	27,386	77,250	+ 49,864
9. Repayment of loans	2,800	2,800	...
10. Miscellaneous	3,408	4,595	+ 1,187
11. Expenditure of previous years adjusted in the current year	...	25,066	+ 25,066
12. Permanent advances	14,792	450	— 14,342
13. Advances recoverable and suspense	100	553	+ 453
Total...	6,70,205	7,53,439	+ 83,234

199. The provisions on account of dispensary charges in the District Fund budgets were, as in the municipal budgets, treated in the year under report as Contributions to the State Medical budget; and the cost of Vaidyasalas was shown under hospitals and dispensaries.

200. Particulars of the outlay on works exclusive of the cost of establishment, tools and plant, were approximately as follows:— Outlay on works.

On roads, bridges and tunnels, Rs. 3,34,458 by the Public Works department and Rs. 19,625 by the Revenue department; on buildings, Rs. 12,433 by the Public Works department and Rs. 33,910 by the Revenue department; on drains, Rs. 646 by the Public Works department, and Rs. 16,916 by the Revenue department; on water supply Rs. 46,430 by the Revenue department; miscellaneous, Rs. 1,419 by the Public Works department and Rs. 3,182 by the Revenue department. The total outlay on the part of the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 3,48,686, the sum allowed to lapse being Rs. 22,994 or 6·2 per cent; and by the Revenue department, to Rs. 1,20,063, the sum allowed to lapse being Rs. 1,36,290 or 53·2 per cent.

201. The total length of the roads repaired by the Public Works department from District Funds was 3,498 miles, of which the average cost of maintaining each mile was Rs. 77. There were under the care of District Boards, 130 travellers' bungalows, 173 musafirkhanas, 2 inspection lodges and 15 other buildings available for the travelling public. Medical institutions supported in part by the District Funds numbered 107.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Weather.

Temperature.

202. The averages for 1904 of the maximum, minimum and mean dry temperature in the 4 recording stations in the State were as follows:—

	Maximum	Minimum	Mean
Bangalore	84·2	63·2	74·4
Hassan	83·5	61·2	73·3
Mysore	86·3	64·6	76·1
Chitaldrug	86·5	66·4	77·1

Humidity, etc.

203. The North-east monsoon was abnormally weak. There was abnormal depression of barometer in October followed by a still more abnormal rise in November and December. The humidity was defective to a marked extent in the last four months of 1904; the defect being very marked in November. There was similar deficiency in the monthly means of the daily wind movement and in the daily mean cloud per cent.

Rainfall and seasons.

204. The average rainfall of the State was 33·28 inches for the calendar year 1904 against 52·14 inches for 1903, being a decrease of 18·86 from the rainfall of 1903 and of 3·70 inches from the average of 35 years from 1870 to 1904. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed. The maximum recorded for the year was at Arlagode in the Shimoga district, 397·95 inches, and at Agumbe in the same district, 342·94 inches. The lowest record for the year was at Bagur, Chitaldrug district, namely, 9·30 inches.

205. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbe in the Shimoga district on the 21st June 1904; the quantity gauged being 20·67 inches, and the next highest records were 13·70 inches on the 5th July 1904 at Kotgehar toll-gate in the Kadur district, and 6·76 inches on the 21st June 1904 at Barguai Estate in the Hassan district.

206. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April to September 1904	Average 1870 to 1904	October 1904 to March 1905	Average	April 1904 to March 1905	Average
Bangalore ...	21·21	21·22	6·73	9·47	27·94	30·69
Kolar ...	16·84	18·60	6·72	10·03	23·56	28·63
Tumkur ...	15·33	17·54	6·98	8·26	22·31	25·80
Mysore ...	17·60	18·19	4·70	9·94	22·30	28·13
Hassan ...	29·80	28·18	7·23	9·99	37·03	38·17
Shimoga ...	65·27	59·03	3·61	7·83	68·88	66·86
Kadur ...	65·22	63·50	4·91	10·50	70·13	74·00
Chitaldrug ...	12·97	14·95	4·82	6·60	17·79	21·55
Total ...	30·53	30·15	5·71	9·08	36·24	39·23

207. In the Bangalore district there was lack of seasonable and good rain in the latter half of the year and the tanks failed to receive the usual supply of water.

In the Kolar district the deficient rainfall between July and October culminated in great disappointment by the total disappearance of rain in November. The Bagepalli and the Kolar taluks were the most unfortunate; out of 433 tanks in the former 320 received no supply, and out of 300 tanks in the latter about 200 received a scanty supply in the rains of October. In the Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts and in the dry taluks of Channarayapatna and Arsikere and in parts of the Hole-Narsipur taluk in the Hassan district, the North-east monsoon was equally unsatisfactory. In the Shimoga district the earlier rains were seasonable, but they were followed by an unusually long break from August to October; a general fall of rain in the middle of October, however, saved the situation, but it was scanty and affected the out-turn of crops in the Honnali and Channagiri taluks. In the Kadur district there was partial failure of both the South-west and North-east monsoons, but the tanks which filled in 1903 had sufficient supply for purposes of irrigation.

208. Fever and bowel-complaints were prevalent, as in the previous year, and nearly half the total death-rate was due to malaria. Births registered increased by 16,262 and deaths registered by 5,994. Deaths from cholera rose from 98 in 1903 to 471 in 1904, but there was a decrease of nearly 2,400 in the number of plague cases and deaths. Public health.

II. Agriculture (1904-05).

209. The total area cropped during the year, including the area cropped more than once, was 61,37,222 acres, being a decrease of 3,19,520 acres from the area cropped in the previous year. The following table shows the extent of lands under the principal food and fodder crops and under crops of commercial value raised in the State:— Area under crops.

Crop	Area in acres 1904-05	Area in acres 1903-04	Decrease
Ragi	21,89,670	22,39,452	49,782
Cholum or jawar	5,40,223	5,81,777	41,554
Rice	7,27,244	7,92,754	65,510
Gram	7,88,953	8,38,139	49,186
Sugarcane	38,802	41,664	2,862
Cotton	60,151	62,484	2,333
Coffee	1,09,546	1,24,661	15,115
Orchard and garden produce ...	1,29,677	1,66,865	37,188

210. Beds of tanks were allowed to be cultivated wherever possible in the season of drought—in the Kolar district to the extent of 706 acres, in the Tumkur district to the extent of 161 acres and in the Chitaldrug district to the extent of 1,046 acres.

211. The harvests were poor owing to the deficient rainfall. In the Bangalore district the average yield of both dry and wet crops was about 6 annas. In the Kolar district the yield of dry crops was from 2 to 4 annas in some places and from 6 to 8 annas in others and of paddy under tanks about 6 annas, but the sugarcane and paddy crops on lands commanded by springs, river channels and irrigation wells fared better. In the Tumkur district the yield of dry crops was poor—being from 4 to 6 annas, but that of wet crops under the large tanks, which had a sufficient supply of water, and under irrigation wells was good. In the Mysore district the out-turn was below the minimum average and in the Hassan district it was not above 8 annas, except in the Alur sub-taluk, and was even less, *i. e.*, from 4 to 8 annas, in the taluks of Channarayapatna and Arsikere. In the Shimoga district the dry crops were good except in the taluks of Honnali and Channagiri; the rice crop was about 12 annas; sugarcane suffered to some extent, but the arecanut gardens were Crops and prices.

free from *koleroga*. In the Kadur district the out-turn was considered fair on the whole, the average of ragi being from 7 to 12 annas and that of rice from 6 to 12 annas. In the Chitaldrug district the yield of the staple food grains was not more than 6 annas; and cotton fell off both in extent of cultivation and out-turn. The horse gram failed generally in all districts. In consequence of the deficient harvest as above, the prices were generally higher than in the previous year, but there was a sufficient stock of food grains and markets were well supplied.

Agricultural stock.

212. According to the census taken in September 1904 the number of bulls and bullocks was 1,468,083; of cows 1,337,776; of bull-buffaloes 85,136; of cow-buffaloes, 449,931; of calves 1,233,553; of sheep 1,893,348; of goats 1,239,808; of horses and ponies, 22,243; and of donkeys, 51,830. There were 741,216 ploughs and 184,920 carts. Compared with the figures of the census of 1898-99 there was a decrease in the number of live stock of all kinds, namely, of 21,731 among bulls and bullocks, of 60,004 among cows, of 2,385 among bull-buffaloes, of 10,036 among cow-buffaloes, of 89,682 among calves, of 452,446 among sheep, of 124,344 among goats, of 1,747 among horses and ponies and of 1,617 among donkeys. There was, however, an increase of 5,909 in the number of ploughs and of 4,627 in that of carts, which shows that there had been an increase in the number of the more valuable stall-fed cattle, while, with the expansion of cultivation, there was a reduction in the number of the small cattle depending on the pasture afforded by the waste lands.

Condition of cattle.

213. The general condition of the cattle was on the whole fair, though on the failure of the N. E. monsoon there was a marked deficiency of pasture and fodder in the closing months of the year in parts of the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts and in the dry taluks of the Hassan district. Relief was readily afforded by permitting the removal of grass free from the Ittikaldrug forest in the Kolar district, by the grant of free licenses for the use of date leaves in the affected tracts of the Chitaldrug district and by the throwing open of Amrut Mahal kavals and State forests in the Channarayapatna and Arsikere taluks.

214. Mortality among cattle for the year was 119,532 against 131,612, in 1903-04—a decrease of 12,080 or 9·18 per cent. The number of deaths from sickness was 48,484 against 64,206, showing a decrease of 15,722; and that caused by wild animals was 9,724 against 10,464.

Government Gardens. Agricultural Experiments by the Superintendent.

215. Agricultural and horticultural experiments were conducted by the Superintendent of the Government Gardens, and the Agricultural Chemist. The following plants received attention at the Government Gardens:—

(*a*) Cotton.—Plants of the black Peruvian cotton were beginning to boll and produce seed. The other cottons under cultivation were domesticated varieties of Sea Island and also a variety from Davangere which was probably of Egyptian origin. The poles of Sisal were not very productive owing to light rainfall: 30,000 bulbels were sent to Assam where they realized Rs. 600. Seedlings of the Australian hybrid variety known as Caravonica cotton No. 1 were raised.

Other fibre-producing plants about 10,000 in number, were issued to the public.

(*b*) Rubber plants.—The Central America rubber, *Castilloa elastica*, was found to be quite at home in Bangalore, and young trees of them were coming on. Over a hundred pounds of the seed of the *Ceara* rubber were issued to the public. A few seedlings of the *Para* rubber were raised.

(*c*) Fruit trees.—The Jamaica varieties of pine apple proved a success, the fruits being of excellent quality; as also the hybrid peas from Florida.

(*d*) Other plants.—The green leaf of the *jacobina tinctoria*, a hardy plant, grown for ornament, is reported to afford a dye as good as indigo.

Do. by the Agricultural Chemist.

216. The experimental cultivation in small plots in the compound of the Agricultural Chemist's Laboratory was continued. The sugarcane gave very promising returns for a ratoon crop and the attempt to make centrifugalled sugar instead of jaggory was successsful. The ragi plots, which received cattle manure and were cultivated with the Canadian plough, gave at the rate of 1,437 lbs. of grain per acre while those ploughed with the local implement gave at the rate of only 975 lbs. Ragi seems to favour deep cultivation, but the experiments conducted were only

preliminary. The ground nuts were badly diseased. Experiments were being made of a treatment with a solution of copper sulphate to reduce the disease.

Analytical work by do.

217. Analyses were made of 236 samples of agricultural products, such as sugar, massecuite, coffee, famine foods, etc., and 17 samples of fertilizers.

Improvement in experiments.

218. Arrangements were made during the year for improved methods of experiment. A pot-culture house was in course of construction; and an agricultural farm of about 30 acres, was opened at Hebbal, in close proximity to Bangalore, under a superintendent trained in the Bombay Experimental Farms.

Other measures.

219. The Agricultural Chemist inspected the manure works at Hubli; visited the exhibition at Bombay, and attended the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa. Two scholars in analytical chemistry who finished their course of training were appointed as Probationary Assistant Chemists, and the services were secured of a Mycologist and Entomologist.

220. The first agricultural and cattle show in the State was held in the year under report, at Hiriyur in the Chitaldrug district, on the occasion of the Tyara Mallesvara jatra on the 23rd and 24th February 1905. Non-official gentlemen took a deep interest in its management; and it was well attended. Prizes and certificates were awarded to the deserving.

III.—Labour and Wages.

Labour and Wages.

221. There was no change in the conditions of labour. The local labourers had ample work. Their numbers were insufficient to meet the large demand on the public works and the gold mining and other industries, on which, as in the previous year, large numbers of people from the neighbouring British districts found employment. The rates of wages were almost the same as in the previous year. Those for skilled labour were slightly higher in the Kolar district and in the Arkalgud, Hassan and Channarayapatna taluks of the Hassan district. In the Manjarabad taluk the rate for unskilled labour is reported to have fallen by one anna.

Immigration and Emigration.

222. There were no movements of the people worthy of notice besides the usual immigration of coolies into the malnad taluks and to places where large public works and industries are carried on, and the emigration of coolies and traders. Those who had emigrated from the Hassan district in the previous year on account of the plague scare are reported to have returned to their homes.

IV.—Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The noticeable industrial enterprises in the State were:—

Manufactures, arts and industries.

223. In the Bangalore district: woollen, cotton and silk mills, an oil mill, bricks and tiles works, iron works and coffee works; manufacture of cloths and woollen carpets by hand looms in the Bangalore city; manufacture of raw silk at Bangalore, Channapatna, Closepet and other places, and of toys and musical wires at Channapatna.

In the Kolar district: gold mining in the Bowringpet taluk; sugar manufactory worked by steam power at Goribidnur; iron works at Goribidnur and Chikballapur; manufacture of silk in the Chikballpur and Sidlaghatta taluks; of glass bangles in the Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks and of richly dyed saris in the Mulbagal taluk.

In the Tumkur district: a paddy huller; manufacture of coarse woollen fabrics and good silk cloth in the Chiknaikanhalli taluk, and of blankets and coarse cloth at Tumkur, Gubbi, Pavagada, Kunigal and Sira, and of good silk cloths at Turuvekere, Nonavinkere and Maddagiri.

In the Mysore district; coffee-curing works, bone-crushing and timber-sawing by machinery at Hunsur; manufacture of woollen fabrics at Mandya and Hunsur, of cotton cloths at Melkote, of silk cloth of superior quality at Chamrajnagar and Malvalli, of iron vessels and implements at Halgur in the Malavalli taluk, of brass vessels and brass lamps at Nagamangala, gong-metal vessels at Talkad, and artware manufactory at the Mysore city.

In the Hassan district: manufacture and repair of sugarcane mills at Channarayapatna; manufacture of brass and copper vessels at Sravanabelagola; manufacture of cotton fabrics at Hole-Narsipur, Basavapatna, Kerlapura, Siddahalli and Grama.

In the Shimoga district: sandal carving; smelting iron ore and manufacturing implements.

In the Chitaldrug district: a ginning factory at Davangere; manufacture of woollen cumblis, silk and cotton cloths in the Davangere taluk.

224. There were 10 schools in which industries such as carpentry, weaving, pottery, etc., were taught; two of them having been newly started by private efforts.

Country oil-mills

225. There were in the State during the year 2,916 oil-mills against 2,712 in 1903-04.

Product of spinning mills.

226. The following comparative statement shows the quantity of goods produced, and the quantity of yarn spun by the mills in Bangalore, during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 : —

Period	Quantity produced (in respect of gray goods, quantity is stated in lbs. and yds., in respect of other goods in lbs.)		Quantity assessed shown in lbs. only	Weight of yarn produced
1903-04	172,642 $\frac{3}{16}$ lbs.	52,178 $\frac{5}{6}$ doz.	210,602 $\frac{3}{16}$ lbs.	1,554,524 lbs.
1904-05	384,492 $\frac{1279}{1440}$ lbs.	460,780 $\frac{201}{288}$ yds. 55,613 $\frac{1}{12}$ doz.	276,609 $\frac{328}{880}$ lbs.	2,063,146 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

227. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State during the years 1903-04 and 1904-05 : —

District	Value in rupees	
	1903-04	1904-05
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	24,55,537	1,43,95,070
Kolar	34,44,650	37,03,115
Tumkur	11,44,534	8,61,235
Mysore	19,52,186	14,80,164
Hassan	7,54,865	5,77,379
Shimoga	21,03,555	18,14,370
Kadur	13,24,757	13,44,818
Chitaldrug	3,29,400	3,10,210
Total ...	1,35,09,484	2,44,86,361

Bombay Exhibition.

228. The principal industries of the State were, in the year under report, exhibited in the Bombay Industrial Exhibition, and artizans and intelligent raiyats were, as in the case of the Madras Exhibition in the previous year, encouraged to attend the Exhibition. The prizes awarded to the Mysore Section of the Exhibition were—gold medals 5, silver medals 11, bronze medals 7, and certificates of merit 6. The cost to the State in connection with this Exhibition amounted to Rs. 6,760.

V. Trade (1904-05)

Trade.

229. The principal exports during the year under report were coffee, cardamom, arecanut, sandalwood, food-grains and gold; the principal imports were piece-goods, wheat, iron, cotton thread and other articles manufactured in Europe.

230. During the year under report, the value of imports was Rs. 1,79,34,357 against Rs. 4,68,40,497, while that of exports was Rs. 2,36,86,442 against

Rs. 2,84,51,517 in the previous year. The value of exports does not include the value of gold exported, which was Rs. 3,51,10,756.

231. The number of shops in non-municipal areas in the State rose from 26,084 in 1903-04 to 26,229; and the number of shops in the municipal areas in all districts was 13,827. Number of shops.

The different kinds of shops in the year under report in municipal and non-municipal areas were:—

	In non-municipal areas	In municipal areas
Wholesale shops	160	337
Cloth shops	975	1,395
Grain shops	12,613	7,107
Other shops (such as goldsmiths', blacksmiths')	12,481	4,988
Total	26,229	13,827

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading etc.

(1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.)

232. Registered joint stock and other companies working at the close of the year under report numbered 108 against 122 at the close of the previous year; 2 new companies being registered, while 6 banking companies and 10 companies limited by guarantee (agricultural banks) were wound up during the year. Fifty-six of the working concerns were corporations with capital divided into shares; and consisted of 45 banking and loan companies, of 3 banking and insurance companies, of 6 trading companies, of 1 mill for spinning cotton, etc., and of 1 trust association for acquiring lands, buildings, etc. Their nominal capital was Rs. 33,50,100 and their paid-up capital Rs. 14,85,035, showing, respectively, a decrease of Rs. 5,30,000 in the one, and of Rs. 1,19,397 in the other, from the corresponding figures of the previous year. This decline in capital was caused by the wind-up of 16 companies and by the withdrawal, by members, of their shares from several of the other companies. The rest were companies limited by guarantee and instituted for granting loans for agricultural purposes, with the total number of 2,524 members. The documents registered and filed numbered 368 against 332 in 1903-04. Joint stock and other companies.

VII. Transfers of Lands (1904-05).

233. There were during the year 1,312 transfers of lands by order of courts, involving 6,027 acres against 953 transfers involving 6,834 acres in 1903-04, showing an increase of 359 cases and a decrease of 807 acres. Transfers by private contract or gift numbered 16,374 against 16,646 and concerned 77,716 acres against 83,726 acres, showing a decrease of 272 cases and 6,010 acres. Both kinds of transfers considered together, there was, during the year, a net increase of 87 cases and a net decrease of 6,817 acres. The particulars as to transfers of land by agriculturists to agriculturists and to non-agriculturists, and by non-agriculturists to agriculturists and to non-agriculturists are not furnished for the Chitaldrug district. The total extent of transfers by agriculturists in the other districts was less than in the previous year by 5,815 acres. Transfer of lands.

VIII. General Condition of the People.

234. The year under report was one of agricultural depression owing to the failure of timely rains. There was a decrease of about 319,000 acres in the area cropped; the harvests were unsatisfactory; the prices of food grains rose; scarcity of fodder was felt in several places; and there was a slight increase of crime. The depression in the condition of the growers of coffee, cardamom and areca-nut continued. In some taluks difficulty was experienced in the collection of land revenue, especially from the non-agricultural land-holders. There was, however, no widespread distress. The working classes found ample employment; and there was a slight increase in the consumption of liquor. The recrudescence and spread of plague in the State and the enforcement of preventive measures at the frontiers checked the course of trade to some extent. Condition of people.

IX. Forests (1904-05).

Area of forests.

235. The numbers and areas of forests and plantations in the State during the year under report were as follows:—

	No.	Area in square miles (approximate)
State forests	129	2,073
Do. plantations	121	61
Reserved lands	103	681
Ghat forests	...	1,200
Kan forests	...	183
Total		4,198

236. The total area under conservancy was, as in the previous year, 4,198 square miles, representing 14·1 per cent of the total area of the State. Besides the undetermined area of district forests at the disposal of Government, there were about 630 square miles of forest land called 'kavals' scattered over seven out of the eight districts of the State, and maintained to pasture the cattle of the Amrut Mahal department. The control of the forest growth in these areas is vested in the Forest department.

Forest settlement.

237. Six blocks were finally settled and notified, and the settlement of 26 blocks was finally reported upon to Government and of 14 blocks practically completed, during the year.

Selection of areas for reservation.

238. An area of about 200 square miles comprising the head-waters of the Tunga, Bhadra and Hemavati rivers in the Kadur district, and of some 79 square miles in the Shimoga district; as well as a few extensive blocks in the districts of Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar, were selected for being constituted and reserved as State Forests.

Rights to ways and water.

239. Enquiries into rights of way and water in respect of 25 forests in the State were completed during the year.

Demarcation.

240. New boundary lines to a total length of 444 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 4,768. Five hundred and thirty nine miles of existing lines were widened to the standard width of 66 feet, and 914 miles were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 5,890, exclusive of the value of wood given to the people that turned out the work. The external lines were cleared to a width of 66 feet and the internal lines to a width of 33 feet. The cost per mile was from Rs. 40 in the Malnad to Rs. 6 in Maidan. The total cost under this head was Rs. 10,658 against Rs. 3,897 in 1903-04.

241. The total length of the boundaries at the close of the year was 3,051 miles; of which, 2,617 miles had been artificially marked at the close of the year; 264 miles consisted of natural boundaries not requiring artificial marks; and 170 miles still remained to be demarcated at the end of 1904-05.

Surveys.

242. The total area of State Forests surveyed during the year was, including extensions, inclosures and overlaps, 720 square miles, of which 631 square miles formed part of the actual area of the State Forests. The work, especially in the dense forests of the Mysore district, entailed great difficulties, one of them being the presence of a dangerous rogue elephant which killed four persons during the progress of the survey. Besides the areas pending settlement and final notification, the extent still remaining to be dealt with was 1,617 square miles.

Working plans: sanctioned.

243. Of the 2,134 square miles of State forests and plantations, the area under sanctioned working plans was, as in the previous year, 135 square miles; the area, for which the compilation of working plans was under progress, was 258 square miles; and the area, for which working plans were yet to be taken in hand, was 1,741 square miles.

244. Owing to maps not having been completed, working plans for the teak forests of Heggaddevankote were not prepared. Statistics to prepare a working plan for the Lakvalli State Forest were being collected.

245. Under provisional working plans which, also, provide for fellings as well as for cultural and sylvicultural operations, the total area managed, during the year, was 1,626·27 square miles. Working plans: provisional.

246. The Ghat forests of the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts were explored and divided into working circles and compartments, and the work was under progress of arriving at a forecast of their produce.

247. The total area operated upon during the year under report was 14,938 acres of which 12,165 acres formed the arrears of previous years. Area of operation.

248. The length of new cart-roads made during the year was 48 miles, viz., 38 miles in the Mysore, 7 miles in the Kadur, and 3 miles in the Shimoga district. The length of cart-roads repaired during the year was 23 miles in the Mysore, and 13 miles in the Shimoga district. The aggregate length of cart-tracks repaired in all the districts was 68 miles. Inspection paths of the total length of 11 miles were made and repaired. Communications.

249. The most important new works undertaken during the year under "buildings" consisted of rest houses and houses for the subordinate establishments in the districts of Mysore and Kadur. The Sunkadakatte lodge in the Mysore district was completed during the year; and satisfactory progress was made in the construction of sandalkotis at Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The sinking of a well in the sandalkoti compound at Hassan at a cost of Rs. 504, and of a well in the Lakvalli State Forest at a cost of Rs. 470, was completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,392 was spent on similar works in the State forests of the Mysore and Chitaldrug districts. Buildings.

250. The total number of reported offences against Forest laws, excluding cases of injury to sandal trees, was 895 against 634 in 1903-04, shewing an increase of 29·16 per cent, attributable in the Kolar district, to bad seasons, and, in the districts of Mysore and Hassan, to a more efficient watch of the State Forests. Protection of Forests: offences against Forest laws: cases reported.

251. Particulars of the cases detected out of those reported during the year are:— Cases detected.

(i) injury to forests by fire	7
(ii) unauthorized felling or appropriation of timber and other forest produce...	529
(iii) grazing without permission	272
(iv) other offences	70
Total ..	878

252. Including 6 cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal before Magistrates 56 cases; of which 33 or 58·92 per cent, against 39 or 51·4 per cent in the previous year, resulted in conviction; 19 or 33·92 per cent, against 33 or 48·6 per cent in the previous year, resulted in acquittal; 2 were withdrawn; and 2 were pending at the close of the year. Cases tried by Magistrates.

253. Including 59 cases pending from the previous year there were for disposal under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 887 cases: 843 were disposed of, and 44 pending at the close of the year. The total amount of compensation realized during the year was Rs. 5,667 or Rs. 6-11-6 per case against Rs. 3,519 or Rs. 7-0-8 per case in 1903-04. Cases compounded.

254. The number of undetected cases at the close of the year was 28, of which 11 were withdrawn. Cases undetected.

255. Cases of injury to sandal trees pending from the previous year numbered 142, of which 112 related to the Hassan district. The cases reported during the year were 197 against 111, of which 70 related to the Mysore and 37 to the Hassan district. The increase in the number of cases reported in 1904-05 was due to a more efficient inspection of sandal tracts by Range officers and other subordinates. The total number of cases for disposal was 339; of which 230 were pending, 119 relating to the Hassan district alone. The fines recovered in the cases disposed of on the Revenue side during the year amounted to Rs. 971 against Rs. 2,544, the average amount per case being Rs. 8-14-5 against Rs. 18-13-5. Cases of injury to sandal trees.

256. The preventive measures adopted against the spike disease produced no good results. While its progress in the Hassan district was slow, its extension in the district of Mysore was remarkable, covering as it did the whole of the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote, and parts of the Mysore, Chamrajnagar and Spike disease.

Gundlupet taluks. The disease was found to be non-contagious, as healthy trees in contact with affected trees were immune from it, while trees, separated by miles of cultivated country from the infected tract, were discovered to be subject to it. The total number of diseased trees eradicated in the two districts was 21,415 of which 20,905 were removed in the Mysore district alone.

Protection from fire.

257. The area in which protection from fire was attempted was 1827·8 square miles against 1823·1 square miles in the previous year. The area actually protected during the year was 1686·71 square miles against 1653 square miles in the previous year, it being 92·28 per cent of the area attempted to be protected and 40·2 per cent of the total area of the State forests and plantations. Failures during the year under report amounted to 141·09 square miles or 7·7 per cent of the area sought to be protected, against 170·1 square miles or 9·3 per cent in 1903-04. Mysore presented the greatest amount of failure, and nearly all the fires in this district were attributed to the wild wandering class of Kurubars occupying the borders of forests, whose movements through forests day and night did not admit of control. The next district to fare badly was Shimoga, where the failure amounted to 20 square miles. In Chitaldrug the failure was of 10 square miles. The results of the remaining districts were satisfactory. The outlay on fire protection was Rs. 13,315 against Rs. 10,508 or Rs. 7-4-6⅔ per square mile against Rs. 5-12-2 per square mile in 1903-04. The average cost per acre of successfully protected area was 2·37 pies against 1·9 pies in 1903-04 and 2·1 pies in 1902-03.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.

258. With the exception of plantations and exploited coupes, all the State forests were opened to the grazing of horned cattle and sheep; the grazing being confined to the pole and scrub forests and to the out-skirts of high forests. In all districts except Chitaldrug and Bangalore, grazing was licensed from June to January, the admittance of animals into the State forests during the other months of the year being prohibited. In the district of Chitaldrug, the system was tentatively introduced of collecting lump sum grazing fees from the head men of villagers—a system which under judicious management by local authorities is expected to benefit the people.

259. The number of cattle allowed to graze in the State forests during the year was 1,53,003 against 1,33,902 in 1903-04; and the revenue realized from grazing licenses and sale of grass crops, Rs. 48,926 against Rs. 49,605 in the previous year. In 3 districts goat-browsing was rigorously confined to a few well defined small tracts. The number of goats admitted into the State forests on license was 2,949.

260. The total number of animals of all kinds impounded during the year for trespass into the State forests was 7,866 against 7,564 in the previous year, showing an increase of 302. Fines recovered from this source amounted to Rs. 1,503 against Rs. 1,919.

Improvement of forest growth: natural reproduction.

261. Rains, neither plentiful nor seasonable, rendered the year extremely unfavourable to natural reproduction. The seedlings of previous years (particularly of sandal), however, were not seriously affected. The natural reproduction of teak was generally good in the open forests; and of sandal satisfactory. Honne (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and beete (*Dalbergia latifolia*) seedlings were abundant in the neighbourhood of parent tees. The seedlings of jalari (*shorea talura*), of jambe (*Xylia dolabriformis*), of matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), and of bamboo (*Dendro calamus strictus*) were plentiful.

Do. artifical r - production.

262. Considerable attention was paid during the year, in spite of its unpropitious character, to sowing in the State Forests and regular plantations. The area under regular plantation and cultural operations at the beginning of 1904-05 was 27,086 acres or 42·32 square miles. During the year were added 17,228 acres or 26·91 square miles. Nursery-raised seedlings of teak were planted in exploited coupes in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts; and honne and beete seedlings were also planted in the Mysore district. In the Muthodi forest of the Kadur district, an area of 52 acres was pitted and planted: ten acres with teak and honne in the ratio of two to one, and forty-two acres with teak. Of the total number of 35,360 seedlings planted, only 6,500 survived at the end of the year under report—a heavy casualty due in part to want of rains, in part to the planting of weaklings.

263. Great progress was made in stocking the valuable casuarina-cum-sandal plantations with indigenous species, those employed being well suited to nurse the sandal plants. Thirty-six per cent of the plants transplanted survived. Cultural operations were, as in the previous year, carried out by beat guards and other agency, the total area operated upon by both during the year under report being 26,409 acres. The total expenditure in 1904-05 under the head "Plantations" amounted to Rs. 19,363 against Rs. 15,519 in the previous year.

Operations for the improvement of growing stock :— early thinnings.

264. Suppressed poles, removed to thin out congested parts, were 1,832 in the Kakankote, 112 in the Sacrebyle, and 380 in the Siddihalli, teak plantations. Badly grown or unpromising teak poles and saplings were, besides, either coppiced or cut back to promote the growth of healthy shoots from the stools. In the exploited coupes of the Shimoga district, trees of inferior kinds interfering with the growth of teak were girdled. Ninety acres of kumri plantations were weeded in the Mysore district. Lantana was removed from an area of 173 acres in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

Experiments.

265. Three blocks of forests, each of 250 acres and situated in different parts of the Shimoga district were granted to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., upon special terms for the experimental cultivation of rubber. The experiment made was in respect of three main varieties of rubber—"ceara," "castilloa" and "para"—to ascertain the special conditions of climate, elevation, soil, and cultivation required for a profitable growth of each variety. It was found that the percentages of germination of "para" and "castilloa," both got out from Ceylon, were, respectively, 50 and 85; and that "ceara" might be relied upon to germinate 70 to 80 per cent. It was also found that deer, in the case of "para" and "castilloa," and wild pigs in the case of "ceara," caused great damage to those plants.

Out-turn of forest produce.

266. The following table shows the out-turn of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce, removed during the year under report, by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees, and by right-holders :—

		Cubic feet	Tons	Cart-loads	Number	Lots	Remarks
Timber	By Government	4,10,072	...	...	51,918	..	
	„ Purchasers	1,95,328	...	417	2,352	...	
	„ Free grantees	255	...	236	394	...	
	„ Right-holders	...	...	1,188	...	...	
Fuel	By Government	78,113	1,010	...	...	254	
	„ Purchasers	10,27,475	10,211	62,667	...	...	
	„ Free grantees	1,250	...	...	...	...	
Bamboos	By Government	..	...	...	3,80,839	...	
	„ Purchasers	...	...	3,329	35,03,466	...	
	„ Free grantees	..	...	1	4,980	...	
	„ Right-holders	...	...	...	9,264	...	
Minor Forest Produce	By Government	...	*Maunds* 24,373½	...	...	...	
	„ Purchasers	...	*	..	...	...	* Quantity not stated. Its value was Rs. 96,089.
	„ Free grantees	..	...	..	...	...	

Timber.

267. The quantities of timbers collected at the sale depots and sold during the year under report, exceeded those of 1903-04 by 2,16,300 cubic feet and 1,97,094 cubic feet respectively. The larger out-turn during the year was due to the extension of fellings in the remote and hitherto unworked forests, as well as to larger sales for consumption on the Gold Fields. Shimoga supplied 1,12,302 cubic feet, Kadur 88,515 cubic feet, Mysore 37,867 cubic feet, and Hassan and Tumkur 2,114 cubic feet. Nearly one fourth of the supply was of dindiga (*Anogeissus latifolia*) poles for which a demand for the first time was created on the Gold Fields. The avails of timber sale yielded a net profit of Rs. 1,01,257, the net profit per cubic feet being Re. 0-6-8 against Re. 0-5-11 in the previous year. The

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system of exploitation by purchasers in preference to departmental operation was steadily developed. In the case of major forest produce, the treatment applied was selection combined with proportion on a rotation of forty or sixty years divided into periods of twenty years. During each period a fixed proportion of trees whose exploitable age is fixed by girth, is felled annually in each working circle; the annual coupe not exceeding one-twentieth of the area of each working circle, and the fellings being simultaneously followed by girdling of inferior trees interfering with the growth of teak, by cutting of climbers, by coppicing of badly-grown teak and by cutting back hide-bound and unpromising saplings. The whole area thus treated is planted up with nursery-raised teak, honne, and beete seedlings. In the matter of pole and scrub forests, the system followed is of coppice with standards or improvement fellings on a rotation of thirty years. The exploited areas are sown over with sandal and other seeds and closed to grazing for five years. Here also departmental collection of products was greatly restricted.

Fuel.

268. As in the previous year, departmental extraction and sale of fire wood were greatly curtailed by way of stimulating private enterprise. The only two departmental sale depots were located in the Bangalore district, extraction and sale in other districts being left to purchasers. The net receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,619 against Rs. 1,391 in 1903-04.

Bamboos.

269. The departmental extraction of bamboos was undertaken chiefly to supply them at cost price to the Revenue department for construction of plague segregation camps. The total value of bamboos sold for this and other purposes was Rs. 11,808 against Rs. 17,494, the net profit being Rs. 2,155 against Rs. 5,705 in 1903-04.

Minor Forest produce.

270. The departmental collection of minor forest produce was given up in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore (all except two ranges), Shimoga and Kadur. The market was very depressed for gall-nut (Myra bolams) which is the principal product under this head. The net receipts under this head, compared with those of the previous year, fell by Rs. 4,265.

Sandal wood out-turn.

271. The quantity of rough or unworked sandal wood brought to the kotis during the year under report, was 4,142 tons and 4 cwts against 2,967 tons and 7 cwts in 1903-04. The bulk of the collection, as in the previous year, was made up of dead and fallen trees and old stumps, including spike-diseased trees. The percentage of dead wood on the total collection was 87·6 against 86·0 in the previous year. With the balance on hand at the beginning of the year (1,121 tons and 13 cwts against 1,329 tons and 2 cwts) the total quantity of rough wood was 5,263 tons and 17 cwts. During the year, 3,744 tons and 3 cwts were worked up, yielding 2,755 tons and 11 cwts of superior wood, and 553 tons and 14 cwts of white chips; wastage and driage amounting to 434 tons and 18 cwts or 11·6 per cent against 9·4 per cent in the previous year. The higher percentage of wastage and driage was due to the collection of spiked unbarked trees in the Mysore district. The quantity of rough wood remaining at the close of the year was 1,519 tons and 14 cwts.

Assortment.

272. The largest quantity of good assorted wood was from the Mysore district, being 1,065 tons and 6 cwts. Shimoga was second giving 752 tons and 5 cwts. Kadur stood third with 603 tons and 6 cwts. Hassan yielded 162 tons and 12 cwts, Bangalore 101 tons and 15 cwts, Tumkur 54 tons and 4 cwts, Chitaldrug 9 tons and 4 cwts, and Kolar 6 tons and 19 cwts.

The details of assortment were:—

	1904—05			1903—04		
Class billets ...	599	tons and 13 cwts	against	563	tons and 4 cwts	
Other do ...	968	do 11	do	819	do 19	do
Roots ..	475	do 17	do	432	do 15	do
Good chiltas ..	214	do 12	do	159	do 16	do
Mixed do ...	506	do 18	do	415	do 11	do

Sale.

273. The quantity of sandal wood sold during the year was 2,418 tons and 5 cwts, or 145 tons and 12 cwts, more than in 1903-04, and the average price realized was Rs. 501 per ton against Rs. 451.

274. The transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 19,37,343 which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,37,874, as shown below:— Financial results: demand.

	1904—05	1903—04	Increase	Decrease
	Rs. as. p	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p
I Departmental operations				
(a) Timber	3,56,118 0 10	2,36,148 6 4	1,20,039 10 6	.....
(b) Firewood and charcoal ...	7,892 5 0	3,592 7 3	4,299 13 9	.....
(c) Bamboos	11,807 14 19	17,494 4 5	...	5,686 5 7
(d) Sandalwood	12,13,154 8 6	10,22,962 14 8	1,90,191 9 10	.....
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce	18,901 10 8	26,580 3 8	.....	7,678 9 0
II Removal of produce by purchasers				
(a) Timber	44,329 12 3	22,038 15 5	22,290 12 10	.....
(b) Firewood and charcoal ...	62,029 0 3	60,141 2 0	1,887 14 3	.....
(c) Bamboos	49,120 11 3	35,390 8 4	13,730 2 11	.....
(d) Grazing and fodder grass ..	49,076 14 5	51,466 12 2	.....	2,389 13 9
(e) Other minor produce	1,06,626 10 1	1,03,017 12 9	3,608 13 4	.....
III Confiscated drift and waif wood ..	944 5 6	2,672 2 11	.....	1,727 13 5
IV (a) Fines and forfeitures	5,731 10 5	6,764 4 6	.....	1,032 10 1
(b) Refunds	887 12 1	295 4 1	592 8 0	.....
(c) Other sources	7,889 13 5	5,301 3 10	2,576 9 7	.....
(d) Elephant tusks	.....	149 6 0	.....	149 6 0
(e) Rent on toddy trees	2,770 15 6	5,450 5 1	.....	2,67 9 57
Total ...	19,37,343 1 0	15,99,469 1 5	3,37,873 15 7 Net	.....

275. Inclusive of arrears uncollected at the beginning of the year under report, the total amount for collection was Rs. 19,95,406, of which Rs. 19,28,250 was collected, leaving at the end of 1904-05 a balance of Rs. 67,156. The amount collected was in excess of the actuals for 1903-04 by Rs. 3,37,489. The increase was specially noticeable in respect of timber and sandalwood. The decrease under bamboos and minor forest produce was due to curtailment of departmental operations. Collections.

276. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,38,595, of which Rs. 3,74,498 was under "Conservancy and Works" and Rs. 2,64,097 under "Establishment." Compared with the figures for 1903-04 there was an increase of Rs. 1,18,735 under conservancy and works, due to the extension of timber and sandal-wood works and to the measures undertaken for the improvement of the State forests by demarcation, surveys and planting and sowing. Expenditure.

277. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 12,89,655 against Rs. 10,72,640, shewing an increase of Rs. 2,17,015. Surplus.

278. Figures relating to sandalwood distinguished from other figures were:— Particulars of sandalwood and other produce.

	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts.
Sandalwood	12,13,265	2,42,171	9,71,094	19·9
Other forest produce	7,14,985	3,96,424	3,18,561	44·6
Total ...	19,28,250	6,38,595	12,89,655	33·1

279. In the charges relating to sandalwood, as shown above, are included proportionate charges on account of roads, buildings, tools, demarcation, plantation, establishment, &c., aggregating Rs. 1,68,402, in addition to the outlay of Rs. 73,669 incurred on extraction and preparation.

Export of timber.

280. An arrangement was arrived at with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for the shipment to Egypt and sale on commission of such timbers as matti (*Terminalia tomentosa*), benteak (*Sagestræmid lanceolata*), yettega (*Adina cordifolia*), hebbalasu (*Artocarpus hirsula*) and several other kinds in the State forests; these timbers being far in excess of the local demand and the surplus stock deteriorating in the forests.

Reserved trees.

281. Bogi (*Hopea parviflora*) and devagargi (*Dyoxylum malabaricum*) were declared to be reserved trees.

Elephant capture.

282. Two male elephant calves were captured in the Mysore district.

Epidemic among elephants.

283. The best elephant in the service of the Forest department died during the year of a peculiar form of glandular disease which was diagnosed as a variety of the "Bacillus septicaemia hæmorrhagica."

Reservation of gomal lands.

284. Government decided during the year under report that free gomal lands should be totally exempt from, and that the assessed waste lands should be sparingly utilized for, the sowing of sandal seeds.

Disposal of dead wood in kans.

285. Government directed that dead wood of unreserved and unclassified kinds from kans might be allowed to raiyats for *bona fide* domestic purposes free of payment under a permit from the local authorities.

X. Mining and Geology (1904-05).

New leases and licenses.

286. Under the revised rules for the grant of mining leases and prospecting and exploring licenses, issued in March 1904, 5 mining leases, 18 prospecting and 4 exploring licenses were granted during the year.

Examination of blasters and mestris.

287. Out of 183 persons examined, 177 passed the examination of, and obtained certificates as, blasters. Out of 770 examined, 717 passed the examination of, and obtained certificates as, mestris. No examination was held of engine-drivers and landers.

Number of mines.

288. The number of mining companies actually at work at the end of the year was 11 against 13 in June 1904, the decrease being due to the temporary cessation of work on the Road Block and Nine Reefs Gold Mining properties. Of the working companies, 7 against 5 paid dividends during the year.

Gold production.

289. The total quantity of bar gold produced during 1904-05 in all the working mines of the State was 607,574 oz. of the value of Rs. 3,48,47,745, against 598,519 oz. of the value of Rs. 3,42,61,080 in 1903, being an increase of 9,055 oz. and Rs. 5,86,665, respectively.

Royalty.

290. The royalty due to Government for the year 1904 was Rs. 17,42,462, approximately, against Rs. 17,31,357 for 1903, being an increase of Rs. 11,105.

Number employed.

291. The total number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year was 29,495 against 27,355 in the previous year, being an increase of 2,140 persons.

Accidents.

292. The total number of accidents, except 27 discarded as trivial, was 245 against 212 in 1903, and was at the rate of 8 per 1,000 of the men employed. They resulted in the death of 45 persons and in serious injury to 227. The mortality from accidents for every 1,000 persons employed was 1·52 against 2·5 in the previous year.

Prosecutions.

293. The number of prosecutions instituted for breach of the provisions of the Mining Regulations and the Rules thereunder, during the year, was 30, resulting in the conviction of 23 persons; the number of prosecutions instituted and of persons convicted in the previous year being, respectively, 24 and 18. As regards theft of mining materials, there were 212 cases involving 286 persons, of whom 201 were convicted, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 285,403 and 288. The value of stolen property recovered during the year was Rs. 6,011 against Rs. 10,641.

Geological survey.

294. During the year under report a larger area than in any previous year was surveyed and mapped.

Tumkur district.—The only tract left unsurveyed in this district at the beginning of the year was the Kunigal taluk, of which the survey was completed during the year under report. An important southern continuation of the schist

belt, discovered in 1903-04, was located and mapped in this taluk. This belt consists of rocks similar to those of the main mass of the belt lying in the Chitaldurg and Tumkur districts, and lies, as before, to the east of the younger Chitaldurg belt. The uppermost member of the series (a highly feruginous rock) is, however, present to a far greater extent than in the area previously examined, where hornblende schist was the predominant member of the series. Very large and thick beds of this feruginous rock occur as a hill range west and south-west of Kunigal, and continue southwards to the latitude of Huliyurdurga. The rock is not a high grade ore, but exists in quantities so vast that it may possibly well repay working for steel by electric methods, as it lies in a fairly convenient position about 40 miles from the power supply at Sivasamudram. The Kunigal outcrop, though not the richest iron ore in the State, is by far the most extensive and the nearest to Sivasamudram.

Chitaldurg district.—The northern extension of the same belt was also examined in the Chitaldrug district and was proved to continue to the northern boundary of the State. Instead of 60 miles, which was believed to be its extent, it has been found to go, with only a single break, over a distance of 120 miles. The exact similarity of the rocks here met with to the rocks of the Kolar schist belt, and the existence of old workings, bid fair to render the area a gold field which it would well repay to prospect. Over 600 square miles in the Chitaldrug district were for the first time carefully mapped in detail.

Bangalore district.—The whole of the laterite area in the Bangalore district was examined and mapped, and a thorough search was made for bauxite; of which numerous samples were under analysis.

Shimoga and Kadur districts.—Another very large and difficult piece of country, in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, was examined and mapped in detail, particular attention having been paid to the iron and manganese ores of this tract. Numerous old workings were located near Gangur and Joladhal; and very fine magnetite beds, east of Ubrani.

Parts of the Tarikere and Chikmagalur taluks yielded green quartzite and chrome gneiss, of which nearly half a ton was brought from Belvadi, and 500 lbs. were sold for Rs. 500 to a Mahomedan merchant of Bombay.

Mysore district.—Kaolin was found to occur near Melkote, as well as some beryl in the pegmatites of that area. In the mineral survey made of parts of the Mysore district, especially the corundum-bearing tracts of the Mandya, Malvalli, T.-Narsipur, Mysore, and Hunsur taluks, large massive blocks of corundum-bearing crystalline rock were met with, and the several modes of occurrence of that mineral were noted. A more or less pure efflorescent soda has been reported from parts of the Mandya taluk, as well as some chromite and small books of muscovite.

Minor survey.—Minor surveys, too, were made to examine small areas such as the country round Chikbanavar, Chikbelvagal, Dodballapur and Koratagere.

Laboratory.

295. Sixty-nine analyses and assays were made in the Chemical Laboratory under the supervision of the Agricultural Chemist. Numerous examinations of minerals, ores and rocks were made for the public in the Geological Laboratory.

Exhibition.

296. For the collection of ores of other minerals and of building stones, exhibited at the Bombay Industrial Exhibition, a silver medal was awarded.

Inspection of explosives.

297. The total number of premises licensed for the possession of explosives in 1904 was 132 against 118 in the previous year, being an increase of 14; the total number of licensed premises inspected was 116 against 76; and the total number of inspections made was 292 against 210. These inspections were made by district officers. The larger magazines on the Kolar Gold Fields were inspected by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

298. The number of accidents from explosives during 1904 was 11 against 15 in 1903. They resulted in the death of 7 persons and in serious injury to 10.

299. The prosecutions instituted during 1904 for illegal possession of explosives were 10 and for breach of the Explosives Regulation and Rules, 3. Nine of these cases resulted in conviction.

XI Public Works (1904-05).

General.

300. In lieu of the French Rocks Division, a Channels Division was formed for the sole charge of the important river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the tanks, roads and buildings in the former being transferred to the Mysore Division.

301. The Tank Maintenance Rules of 1873 were modified to the extent found necessary; and it was ordered that the cost to be contributed by the raiyats for cumulative neglect should not exceed a year's assessment of the irrigable area. With a view to make the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme more effective and extensive and to secure the hearty co-operation of the raiyats in the execution of repairs to tanks classed as minor, it was dicided—

(1) that larger State grants should be made for the improvement of such tanks;

(2) that the distinction between tanks having an *atchkat* of Rs. 100 and those having an *atchkat* of above Rs. 100 be removed, and all irrigation tanks classed as minor treated alike;

(3) that when the amount of earth-work to be done by the raiyats is deemed an unreasonable burden on them, or exceeds the proportion of two to three, it may be relaxed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner with the approval of Government; and

(4) that in cases of hardship such sums of money as may be deemed reasonable for carrying out their share of the work be advanced to the raiyats and be recovered from them in easy annual instalments.

In pursuance of this decision an additional grant of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned in December 1904 for the improvement of minor tanks during the year under report.

Grant and outlay.

302. The final grant under all heads, except contributions and the Cauvery Electric Power Works, amounted, during the year, to Rs. 47,15,767 against Rs. 49,62,687 in 1903-04. The sum of Rs. 45,56,922 was spent out of it, inclusive of the cost of establishment and tools, and there was at the end of the year a lapse of nearly Rs. 1½ lakhs, due in some instances to savings on sanctioned estimates, late sanctions, want of rain and unsatisfactory progress, and in the case of the District and Municipal Funds to the non-resumption before the close of the year of certain sums resigned by the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, and the non-receipt of the pipes required for the Chintamani Water Supply.

303. Under contributions, there was an outlay of Rs. 4,82,981 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,87,233 in 1903-04. This outlay comprises the cost of the construction of the Mansions of the first and second Maharaja Kumaris and the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, and of the repair and restoration of temples, etc., out of funds allotted by the Muzrai department; the adjustment of contributions made towards the improvement of the Hessarghatta and Kakol tanks, and the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works, etc.

304. The outlay in connection with the Cauvery Electric Power Works amounted during the year to Rs. 11,72,008 against Rs. 8,56,841 in 1903-04; large sums having been expended towards the completion of the 2nd Installation of 2,500 extra Horse Power and the execution of works connected with the Bangalore Electric Lighting. A special budget was introduced during the year and separate accounts were maintained, of receipts and expenditure on the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme.

305. Altogether, the outlay in, and through, the department of Public Works amounted, during the year, to Rs. 62,11,911, against Rs. 55,96,425 in 1903-04. The

sources from which, and the nature of works on which, this was incurred are exhibited in the sub-joined statement :—

	State Fund	Local Funds General	District Funds	Irrigation Cess Fund	Municipal Fund	Village School Fund	Palace Fund	Contribution	Total
I Irrigation works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works : Original	10,85,148	..	...	...	...	...	917	21,544	11,07,609
Do Repairs	...	...	...	69,078	...	...	...	7,201	76,279
Minor Works : Original	47,810	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,561	50,371
Do Repairs	64,747	...	...	1,45,841	...	...	...	16,530	2,27,118
Total Original Works	11,32,958	.	...	...	...	...	917	24,105	11,57,980
Repairs ...	47,810	...	...	2,14,919	...	...	...	23,731	2,86,460
Total ..	11,80,768	...	...	2,14,919	...	...	917	47,936	14,44,440
II Communications—									
Original	74,819	1,32,744	67,514	...	...	...	...	149	2,75,226
Repairs	4,02,954	3,813	2,79,725	..	..	..	...	...	6,86,492
Total ...	4,77,773	1,36,557	3,47,239	...	...	...	...	149	9,61,718
III Civil Buildings—									
Original	6,57,630	...	...	...	2,109	10,392	82,941	3,04,695	10,57,767
Repairs	1,08,095	...	...	...	1,010	...	16,424	10,597	1,36,126
Total ...	7,65,725	...	...	...	3,119	10,392	99,365	3,15,292	11,93,893
IV Military Works—									
Original	13,147	...	...	..	...	...	...	6,060	19,207
Repairs	4,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	—24	4,474
Total ..	17,645	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,036	23,681
V Miscellaneous public improvements—									
Original	3,09,364	...	1,447	...	7,015	...	6,186	66,518	3,90,530
Repairs	1,31,605	...	...	...	1,172	...	...	43,982	1,76,759
Total ...	4,40,969	...	1,447	...	8,187	...	6,186	1,10,500	5,67,289
VI Cauvery Electric Power Works—									
Original	9,55,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,55,378
Repairs	75,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,599
Total ...	10,30,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,30,977
Total of works of all descriptions—									
Original	31,43,296	1,32,744	68,961	...	9,124	10,392	90,044	4,01,527	38,56,088
Repairs	7,70,561	3,813	2,79,725	2,14,919	2,182	...	16,424	78,310	13,65,934
Total ...	39,13,857	1,36,557	3,48,686	2,14,919	11,306	10,392	1,06,468	4,79,837	52,22,022
VII Establishment, tools and plant—									
Ordinary	7,15,553	24,884	62,764	38,685	1,958	1,870	...	3,144	8,48,858
Cauvery Electric Power Scheme ...	1,41,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,031
Total ...	8,56,584	24,884	62,764	38,685	1,958	1,870	...	3,144	9,89,889
Grand Total ...	47,70,441	1,61,441	4,11,450	2,53,604	13,264	12,262	1,06,468	4,82,981	62,11,911

Progress of works. (1) Irrigation major works.

306. One hundred and seventy irrigation major works were in progress during the year under report. Of the more important works of this class under progress in 1903-04, the Ranikere, Kalhalli, Chikmadure, Holali, Somambudi, Challapalli, Madhure and Dodagrahara tanks, and the Chikdevaraisagar anikat were practically completed, and works connected with the Chandandur and Muduvadi tanks and the large reservoir at Marikanave made further progress. The main dam at Marikanave was, during the year, raised from the average level of R. L. 109·40 to R. L. 135·00 or by twenty-five and a half feet, the quantity of masonry work constructed being 565,402 cubic feet; the subsidiary anikat at Katrikanhalli and the head, as well as under, sluices were practically completed; the earthwork was completed for a length of twenty-six miles on the left channel and for three miles on the right channel; and several of the aqueducts, super-passages and syphons on the channels were also practically completed. The important works commenced during the year were:—

(1) restoration of the Hemagiri anikat, Krishnarajpet taluk, which was practically completed during the year;

(2) improving and extending the north channel from the Sriramadevaru dam, Hassan district, of which all but the extension of the channel was nearly completed;

(3) restoration of the Ramasagara tank in the Bowringpet taluk which breached during the abnormal floods in the Palar valley in November 1903 and on which one-fourth of the estimated work was carried out during the year; and

(4) the construction of a permanent aqueduct across the Kodihalla of the Mavattur tank, which was under progress.

(2) Other irrigation works.

307. A sum of Rs. 1,36,729 was spent during the year on the maintenance of the existing irrigation works, including the restoration of minor tanks under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme and Rs. 78,190 on the annual maintenance of the river-fed channels in the districts of Mysore and Hassan. Fourteen irrigation works were damaged during the year; and these were attended to as far as possible. The total length of river-fed channels maintained during the year was 968 miles, irrigating 111,573 acres of wet land and gardens, from which was realized during the year a revenue of Rs. 6,83,916 against Rs. 6,56,328 in 1903-04.

308. Under the Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme, 1,084 tanks against 699 were dealt with in 1904-05: the largest number of works completed (67) being in the Kolar district and the smallest number (5) being in the district of Kadur. The earthwork done by raiyats was estimated at Rs. 84,019 against Rs. 41,555 in 1903-04. The amount placed at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners from the State and Local Funds for carrying out stone and masonry works to the tanks dealt with under the Scheme was Rs. 1,35,050, against Rs. 33,550 in 1903-04; and of that amount Rs. 95,696 against Rs. 26,693 was spent and Rs. 39,354 was allowed to lapse. The cost of the special establishment in connection with this scheme amounted to Rs. 32,430.

(3) Buildings.

309. The more important of the buildings practically completed during the year were the central tower, the front and rear passages and a line of servants' quarters at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; the out-houses to the Bacteriological and Agricultural Laboratories at Bangalore; the quarters for the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops at Bangalore; the Hospital on the Kolar Gold Fields; the blocks adjoining to the old buildings at the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund; the first Maharaja Kumari's Mansion at Mysore; and the chattram and bathing ghat at Seringapatam. The more important of the works under progress during the year were His Highness the late Maharaja's Memorial works (Brindavanam and temple) at Calcutta, the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall at Bangalore, the sandalkotis at Tarikere and Chikmagalur, the Mansion of the second Maharaja Kumari, and the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore. The central block containing the Durbar Hall in the Palace was completed to the level of the 3rd floor; the cupola was begun; the towers were advanced to the level of the domes; the library block, the interior courtyard and the marriage pavilion were practically completed.

310. The more important of the works under Communications completed during the year were:—bridging the Amblikehalla stream near Hariharpur on the Tarikere-Mangalore road, and the Lokapavani river at Honakere on the French Rocks Station-Nelligere road; reconstructing the damaged bridge across the Palar river on the Kolar-Venkatagirikota road; and constructing bridges on the Hiriyur-Marikanave road and on the Ananthapur-Tirthahalli road. Progress was made in the following works:—improving the Bisleghat on the Sukravarasante-Subramanya road, opening out the Saklespur-Gonibid road *via* Arehalli, 2nd section; widening the Kotigehar-Kalasa road, Kadur district; opening out the Hanbal-Devarunda road; Hassan district; bridging the Hemavati river at Anjur on the Anemahal-Mudgere road; and bridging the Bhadra river at Magundi on the Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road. (4) Communications.

311. The total length of the roads maintained during the year was 1,934 miles (Provincial), 3,495 miles (District Funds): total, 5,429 miles. Rupees 6,57,461 was spent during the year on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the roads, which, with a few exceptions, are reported to have been in fair trafficable order; and Rs. 22,315 was spent on the repair of travellers' bungalows.

312. Of the outlay on Miscellaneous Public Improvements, among other items, Rs. 32,352 was expended on improvements to towns; Rs. 2,82,338, on water-supply; and Rs. 98,813, on sewage and drainage. The railings round the Town Hall in the Curzon Park at Mysore and round the statue of His Highness the late Maharaja were completed, and certain streets in the Malleswaram and Basavangudi Extensions were widened and metalled. The Betamangala tank and the Kolar Gold Fields Water-supply Project were completed and the supply of water to the different mines on the Gold Fields was begun from the 17th December 1904. The engines at the Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore city were completely overhauled and fitted with new pins and brushes; and all the other machinery, as well as the fountains and hydrants, were maintained in good order. Satisfactory progress was made in widening the main drain of the Bangalore city and in the construction of drains in the Malleswaram and Chamrajendrapet Extensions of that city. (5) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

313. At the close of the previous year the 1st installation of 4,000 Horse Power for the Kolar Gold Fields was in operation, and the works in connection with the 2nd installation of 2,500 extra Horse Power for the Kolar Gold Fields, as well as for the Bangalore Lighting Scheme, were in progress. The 2nd Installation was completed during the year under report, and power was supplied to the mines from January 1905 in part and from the 1st July 1905 in full. The revenue realized during the year from the supply of power to the mines amounted to Rs. 11,45,014. The work in connection with the Bangalore Lighting Scheme was very nearly completed at the end of the year under report. (6) Cauvery Power Scheme.

314. Of the expenditure on establishment, Rs. 1,41,432 was incurred under "Direction", Rs. 6,25,043 under "Construction" and Rs. 35,600 under "Accounts." The percentage of the cost of establishment to the total outlay on works was 19·1 against 16·1. No charges on account of "Direction" and "Accounts" were debited to the Cauvery Power Scheme budget, nor were establishment charges levied for the Palace Fund Works, as also for certain special works under the heads Municipal Funds and Contributions. Establishment.

315. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 45,526 against Rs. 45,598. To increase the stock under "Famine Reserve", tools and plants were purchased at an outlay of Rs. 5,002. Two steam road-rollers were also purchased for Rs. 19,951 for the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions. Tools and Plant.

316. Of the 49 projects originally selected for investigation, 20 had been sanctioned and 8 abandoned in previous years. Of the 21 projects which remained, 3 were sanctioned during the year; and 18 were under disposal. Protective Irrigation Projects.

317. Serial maps and tank registers were completed in the rough for all the tanks in the north Pennar and Shimsha basins; and in the Vedavati basin, maps were all completely prepared and three-fourths of the tanks inspected. On the whole, maps and registers were completed, approximately for one-half the State, comprising the whole of the Bangalore, nearly the whole of the Tumkur, about two-thirds of the Kolar, and one-fourth of the Mysore and the Hassan, district. Serial Maps and tank Registers.

XII. Railways. (1904-05).

Lines open.

318. During the year under report the open lines of Railway owned by the State were as follows:—

(a) Broad gauge worked by the Madras Railway Company	9·80 miles
(b) Metre gauge worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company	401·29 miles
Total...	411·09 miles.

New projects.

319. Plans and estimates for constructing the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway were received from the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company during the year, and were under the consideration of Government.

Surveys.

320. Proposals for constructing a metre gauge line to connect the Kolar Gold Fields with Marmagoa were received from the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, who was authorized to proceed with the necessary surveys and to collect traffic statistics for a line from the Kolar Gold Fields *via* Kolar town, Vemagal, Jangamkota, Devanhalli and Dodballapur to the Dodbele Station on the Mysore-Harihar line, the question of the eventual construction of the line being reserved for future consideration.

Receipts.

321. The total net receipts from passenger, merchandise and miscellaneous traffic over the several lines of Railway owned and leased by the State, aggregated Rs. 6,70,729 against Rs. 7,01,140 in the previous year.

Net earnings.

322. The percentages of net earnings to capital outlay were as follows.—

	1903-04.	1904-05
Mysore-Harihar Line	3·74	3·35
Mysore-Nanjangud	2·21	2·14
Bangalore-Hindupur	4·88	5·75
Birur-Shimoga	1·10	1·03
Kolar Gold Fields	6·96	6·39

Thus during the year under report as in the previous year, the Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore-Hindupur line alone earned a surplus in excess of 4 per cent interest on the capital outlay.

Expenditure.

323. The expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines, surveys, etc., amounted to Rs. 25,216. The guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line, was Rs. 7,14,086. The total outlay during the year was thus Rs. 7,39,302 against Rs. 7,68,790 in 1903-04.

Unexpended balance of the English loan.

324. The unexpended balance of the English loan remaining with the Southern Maratta Railway Company at the end of the year under report, was Rs. 8,817 against Rs. 1,13,626 at the end of 1903-04.

Staff.

325. The number of men employed on the State lines was 2880, *viz.*, 142 Europeans and Eurasians and 2,738 Indians.

Accidents.

326. The accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway during the year were:—1 collision between trains or parts of trains, 2 averted collisions, 9 accidents to persons, 8 cases of trains running over cattle on line.

On the lines in Mysore worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company there was but one collision and no other accident.

XIII Post Offices (1904-05)

Postal Arrangment.

327. Postal arrangements in the State are under the control of the Imperial Postal Department of the Government of India.

Number of Post Offices.

328. There were, during the year under report, 415 Post Offices in the State, inclusive of those in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore - 8 head offices, 87 sub-offices and 320 branch offices. All the head offices (one at the head-quarters of each district) and 42 of the sub-offices were combined post and telegraph offices.

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CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance. (1904-05).

Cash balance.

329. The cash balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 91,86,985 against Rs. 81,93,865 at the commencement of 1903-04.

Demand.

330. There was an outstanding arrear of Rs. 14,06,410 against Rs. 12,67,964 in 1903-04. The demand for the year, excluding debt heads' receipts, was Rs. 209,20,272 against Rs. 207,60,256. The total demand under service heads thus amounted to Rs. 223,26,682 against Rs. 220,28,220. Rs. 32,125 was remitted during the year against Rs. 41,008 in 1903-04. The balance of demand under service heads amounted to Rs. 222,94,557 against Rs. 219,87,212.

Collection.

331. The amount collected during the year was:—under service heads, Rs. 206,87,000; under debt heads, Rs. 61,88,969: total Rs. 268,75,969, the corresponding figures of the previous year being:—Rs. 206,53,183 under service heads, Rs. 60,57,751 under debt heads: total Rs. 267,10,934. Including the opening balance of Rs. 91,86,985, the total under collection was Rs. 360,62,954.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

332. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 16,07,557 against Rs. 14,06,410 in the previous year.

Variations under receipts.

333. Particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several heads of revenue are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increase or decrease in the receipts under the principal heads of revenue is hereunder explained:—

Land Revenue—decrease, Rs. 1,31,590; about Rs. 42,000, being the assessment on vacant building sites, was transferred from this head to "assessed taxes" (Mohatarfa); there was a decrease of about Rs. 28,000 due to relinquishment of lands, and of Rs. 37,000 to diminished income from sales of lands and amarayi on account of drought.

Mining royalty and leases—decrease, Rs. 1,28,791; due to the credit of royalty on the production of only 11 months as against 13 months of the previous year.

Forests—increase, Rs. 3,28,046; due to larger sales of sandalwood and timber.

Excise—increase, Rs. 91,345; due to increased consumption.

Stamps—decrease, Rs. 20,392; chiefly under "duty on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents" and court fees, which is a fluctuating item of revenue.

Amrut Mahal—decrease, Rs. 15,428; due to the fall in the sale of bulls.

Mohatarfa in rural tracts—increase, Rs. 47,306; due to the transfer of the tax on vacant building sites from the head Land Revenue to that of Mohatarfa.

Customs on supari—increase, Rs. 11,286; a fluctuating item.

Police—decrease, Rs. 41,416; due to the abnormal credit in the previous year of (1) arrears of contribution from the mining companies on account of the Kolar Gold Fields detective police and (2) the refund by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company of 7—10ths share of the cost of the Railway Police.

Medical—increase, Rs. 59,770; due chiefly to the adjustment of arrears of contribution from Municipal and District Funds on account of dispensary charges.

Public Works—increase, Rs. 46,854; due to the receipt of the cost of water supplied to the mines from the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works between December 1904 and March 1905.

State investments and bank deposits—increase, Rs. 1,27,863; due to the additional investment of 22 lakhs, and to the Madras Bank having credited the interest due for the year on the last day of June instead of on the 1st of July of the succeeding year, as was the case in previous years.

State Railway—Revenue account—increase, Rs. 83,392; due to the general growth of railway traffic earnings.

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Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—decrease, Rs. 3,43,533; due to some of the Companies not having paid the cost of power supplied in March 1905 till after the close of the year, and to the recovery during the year of the cost of power at £18 uniformly as against the rates of £29 for four months and £18 for the remaining months of the previous year.

Debt heads—increase, Rs. 1,31,218; there were decreases in the State Life Insurance Fund, Judicial deposits, advances and loans recovered, counterbalanced by large increases in the Savings Banks deposits, Revenue deposits and Miscellaneous deposits.

Loans recovered—decrease, Rs. 2,03,353; due to the adjustment in 1903-04 of the irrecoverable and outstanding loans, granted to the Bangalore and Mysoe City Municipalities.

Expenditure.

334. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 207,83,559 against the budget estimate of Rs. 210,15,000 during the year and against the actual expenditure of Rs. 211,02,897 in 1903-04. The expenditure was thus less than (*a*) the budget estimate by Rs. 2,31,441 and (*b*) the actual expenditure of 1903-04 by Rs. 3,19,338, but exceeded the collection during the year by Rs. 96,559. The expenditure under debt heads amounted during the year to Rs. 75,16,136 against Rs. 46,14,917 in 1903-04. The total expenditure under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 282,99,695 against Rs. 257,17,814. It exceeded the total of receipts under both service and debt heads by Rs. 14,23,726.

Variations under expenditure.

335. Particulars under the several heads of expenditure are set out in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increase or decrease under the principal heads of expenditure in comparison with the actuals of 1903-04, is accounted for below :—

Pensions to members of the Ruling Family—increase, Rs. 1,00,000; due to the grant of an annual pension of one lakh to the Yuvaraja.

Refunds—increase, Rs. 24,101; due chiefly to increased expenditure of Rs. 23,159 under lapsed deposits.

General Administration—increase, Rs. 24,237; due to the re-organization of the General and Revenue Secretariat, to the formation of a separate Muzrai Secretariat, to the appointment of an acting Councillor during the absence, on privilege leave, of one of the Councillors and to the appointment of a European Tutor to the Yuvaraja.

Account department—increase, Rs. 3,912; due to the leave allowances of the retiring Comptroller and increments to the Comptroller's office establishment.

District administration—increase, Rs. 29,995; due to the transfer of expenditure on account of the Revenue Commissioner and his establishment to this head from "General Administration."

Excise—increase, Rs. 5,045; due to the increased remuneration paid to contractors for carrying liquor on account of increased consumption.

Forests—increase, Rs. 1,24,011; due chiefly to the additional cost in working sandalwood and timber.

Law and Justice—increase, Rs. 30,684; due to (1) the appointment of a new Judge consequent on the privilege leave granted to one of the Judges of the Chief Court; (2) leave allowances of some of the Civil and Sessions Judges and increase in their office establishment; (3) the appointment of additional Munsiffs; and (4) increase in the share of Land Revenue charges debitable to this head.

Press and Stationery charges—decrease, Rs. 27,054; due to the smaller purchase of material, type and stationery.

Survey and Settlement department charges—increase, Rs. 7,662; due to the increase of salaries and of establishment sanctioned during the year.

Army—decrease, Rs. 18,132; due to the lapse of provision in the initial cost of the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Scientific and other departments—increase, Rs. 5,585; there was an increase of Rs. 32,000 (Rs. 13,000 in the Geological department; due to the pay of the State Geologist for June 1904 being drawn by him in 1904-05 and to the cost of increased establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies; Rs. 15,000, for the exhibitions at Madras and Bombay; and Rs. 4,000, under Archæological, Amrut Mahal and other

departments), while there was a decrease of Rs. 27,000 in the expenditure under Census and under Director of Statistics.

Public Instruction—increase, Rs. 24,390 ; due to increase in grants-in-aid, scholarships and travelling allowances.

Public Works—decrease, Rs. 5,78,725 ; due mainly to smaller grants during the year.

Railways—decrease, Rs. 31,873 ; owing to the sanctioned works not having been taken up during the year.

Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme—increase, Rs. 1,77,678 ; due to the works carried out in view of the introduction of electric lighting into the Bangalore city.

Debt heads, loans given—increase, Rs. 2,37,571 ; the bulk of this consisted of the loan granted to Mr. D. Devaraj Urs.

Cash balance.

336. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 77,63,259 ; of which, Rs. 37,38,509 was deposited in the public treasuries, Rs. 38,22,678 in the Madras Bank, and Rs. 2,02,050 with Messrs. Coutts & Co, London ; and Rs. 22 was in transit.

Invested surplus.

337. The value of the Government of India Securities held at the close of the year under report was Rs. 64,87,700 against Rs. 42,87,700.

Indebtedness.

338. The main items of indebtedness were :—

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of Rs. 20,00,000.*—Nearly the whole, of this loan was repaid. Rs. 47,500 remained unpaid, as some of the debenture-holders failed to claim payment.

(2) *The Southern Maharatta Railway Company's loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The amount of capital which at the close of the year remained unutilized out of this loan, was £658-15-1. The sinking fund for the repayment of this loan amounted, at the close of March 1904, to Rs. 59,30,581 ; of which, Rs. 59,30,500 represented the nominal value of the Government of India stock certificates, and Rs. 81 was in cash. There was during the year a net increase to the fund of Rs. 2,20,900. The amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1905 was Rs. 61,51,472, of which Rs. 61,51,400 represented the nominal value of the Government of India certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance, inclusive of dead accounts, at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 79,00,118 ; the amount deposited during the year was Rs. 41,39,359 ; the withdrawals were Rs. 33,62,322 ; and the interest credited on active as well as revived accounts was Rs. 2,64,247. The increase in the net liability of Government on account of deposits during the year was Rs. 10,41,284, and the total liability on the 30th June 1905 was Rs. 89,41,402.

II. Excise (1904-05).

Excise laws and rules.

339. Under Section 6 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the import of superior country beer and the export of intoxicating drugs and country liquors manufactured in the State, were permitted under certain conditions. The Foreign Liquor Rules were amended so as to provide for the issue of licenses for sale of liquor in dining carriages on the railways in the State. The Arrack and Toddy Rules were slightly amended empowering the Excise Commissioner to issue sale notifications after obtaining the orders of Government. The prescribed minimum stock of arrack in bonded depots was secured by amending the form of license granted to persons placed in charge of the depots.

Other measures.

340. Two important measures bearing on the toddy revenue were carried out during the year under report, namely, (1) the introduction of the tree-tax system into the Sringeri Jahgir ; and (2) the systematic valuation of the Kunigal toddy shops on the basis of daily average consumption, gross income, working charges, etc., with the object of ultimately reducing the sale of shops in the whole State to a system in the light of reliable statistics and of thereby avoiding loss both to Government and to the bidder. Some sales held after the valuation were favourably conducted.

Powers to the Agent, Sringeri Jahgir.

341. In addition to the powers already conferred on him, the Agent of the Sringeri Jahgir was invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner as regards

the control of its toddy revenue, under Section 22 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

Excise staff.

342. An establishment, consisting of 2 Inspectors and 2 Sub-inspectors, with the required menial staff, was sanctioned for the Excise ranges of Tarikere and Bagepalli, which were newly constituted.

Government distillery.

343. The existing contract with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company for the manufacture of arrack and special country spirits required for use in the State and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was extended for a further period of three years from the 1st July 1907.

Improvement of the distillery building.

344. The open cistern in the Government distillery for cleaning the issue casks was completed and was ready for use. By a fresh arrangement of pipes the water from the refrigerator was turned to account for washing the casks, instead of its running to waste, as formerly. A daily saving of 1,500 gallons of water was thereby effected.

Arrack and other country spirits: manufacture and stock.

345. The quantity of arrack, ordinary and special, manufactured in the distillery, during the year, was 455,188 gallons and 8 drams; which, with the balance of 28,477 gallons and 40 drams at the end of the previous year, made up a total of 483,665 gallons and 48 drams, against 463,305 gallons and 7 drams in 1903-04. The closing balance at the end of the year was 22,212 gallons and 36 drams of admissible spirit and 22 gallons of methylated spirit, exclusive of wastage etc.

Issue of arrack, etc.

346. The quantity of arrack and other spirits issued from the distillery was as follows:—

1. Ordinary arrack	438,901	gallons	against	415,135	gallons	in	1903-04.
2. Jaggory arrack	... 838	„	„	587	„	„	
3. Special liquor 20 ° U. P.	... 5,232	„	„	6,472	„	„	
4. Methylated spirit	... 1,571	„	„	760	„	„	
5. Sixty degrees O. P.	... 429	„	„	296	„	„	

347. The above includes the quantities issued to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as well as those issued duty-free to the medical stores, hospitals, etc. The distillery special brands attracted attention at the Industrial Exhibition, Bombay, and jaggory arrack is gaining favour in the malnad tracts.

Number of shops.

348. There were, as in the preceding year, 81 arrack bonded depots. The separate-shop system having been fully developed, there were, during the year under report, 923 separate shops for the sale of country spirits, instead of the 104 separate shops and 821 shops attached to vend farms in 1903-04. Eighteen shops were closed for want of proper bids and 18 did not work, while 10 were newly opened in the coffee-growing taluks and in the vicinity of large public works.

Consumption.

349. The quantity of arrack and other country spirits, including special liquors, issued from the bonded depots and from the Government distillery for consumption in the State, amounted to 367,481 gallons, against 349,826 gallons in 1903-04, showing an increase of 17,655 gallons. The bulk of the increase was in the districts of Kolar and Shimoga. It was due to (1) better supervision resulting in the prevention of smuggling and illicit distillation and (2) the greater familiarity of the people with the nature of plague, enabling them to stay in the vicinity of their homes. The consumption was still below what it was in 1895-96 by nearly 75,000 gallons. The ratio of consumption per head was 3·4 drams against 3·3, except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, where it was 46·1 and 22·2 drams, against 46·6 and 22·3 drams respectively.

Foreign liquor.

350. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquors issued during the year was 68 or 8 less than in the previous year. Of this number 5 were for vending wholesale, 31 for vending retail, 4 for hotel and boarding houses, 14 for railway refreshment rooms, dining car and refreshment rooms of other kinds, and 14 were occasional and other special licenses. The quantity consumed was 45,863 gallons against 44,941 gallons in the previous year, showing an increase of 922 gallons. This does not include the quantity imported by private persons direct from Madras and elsewhere for domestic consumption.

Country fermented liquors: toddy; trees tapped.

351. The number of toddy-yielding trees, including cocoanut, date, palmyra and bagani, licensed to be tapped for the shops in Mysore, was 450,620 against 422,855 in 1903-04, showing an increase of 27,765. This increase was chiefly in the Kolar, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts and was due to the scanty rainfall and

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dryness of the season during the year under report and to the steps taken to prevent illicit tapping.

352. Of the total number of toddy-yielding trees licensed to be tapped, (*a*) 43,774 were in the State and 15,846 in the British territory; and (*b*) 228,472 were on Government, and 206,302 were on private, lands The demand for private trees was on the increase. The licensees of shops in the British territory took up in the State 25,359 trees against 14,923 in the previous year.

Do; shops and consumption.

353. There were 3,892, against 3,837, retail shops, of which 2,869 against 2,875 were for the sale of date toddy and 1,023 against 962 were for the sale of bagani toddy. In the case of bagani there were yet no fixed localities for shops in several places in the malnad. The quantity of toddy consumed during the year was about 10,350,000 gallons against 9,809,000 gallons in 1903-04.

Settlement of inamdars' claims to toddy revenue.

354. The number of inamdars' claims to toddy revenue disposed of during the year under report was 9. This work was nearly completed in 5 districts.

Country malt liquors.

355. There were no malt breweries in the State. There were two taverns—one at Bowringpet and the other on the Kolar Gold Fields, which received their supply from the brewery in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The quantity consumed was 12,013 gallons against 25,177 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 13,164 gallons.

Akkibhoja.

356. The shops licensed to sell akkibhoja or rice beer numbered 66 against 76 in 1903-04. The issue of free licenses for the manufacture of this liquor for domestic consumption was under investigation.

Intoxicating drugs: ganja.

357. Ganja was grown by contractors under departmental supervision in specified localities in the taluks of Bangalore, Anekal and Mysore. The total area under operation was 280 acres in 15 villages. An Agricultural Inspector and 2 Ganja Inspectors were appointed to supervise the cultivation and harvesting; but the out-turn was not satisfactory owing to want of timely rains. Out of 230 bags sent to the central depot, 19 had to be rejected, and the net weight of the remaining 211 bags was 10,059 seers and 8 tolas. The experimental ganja cultivation within the Government distillery precincts, under the supervision of the Inspector in charge of the distillery, was however, more successful. The ganja produced was free from seed and stalk, was favourably spoken of by the Government Chemical Examiner and was liked by the consumers.

Ganja shops and consumption.

358. There were 79 ganja bonded depots and 254 retail shops for the sale of ganja and majum. The total quantity of ganja and majum retailed during the year was 8,342 seers against 15,594 seers and 50 tolas in 1903-04, showing a fall in consumption by about half the quantity. This fall was due mainly to the retail price being raised from 1 anna to 2 annas per tola from the 1st July 1904, to make the Mysore rate uniform with that of the Madras Presidency.

Opium—supply.

359. As in the previous year, the State was supplied with opium by the Madras Store-House. In consequence of the fluctuations in the Bombay market, the price at which opium was issued by the Madras Government varied from Rs. 6-2-0 to Rs. 7-7-0 per lb. of 38·8 tolas.

Opium—shops and consumption.

360. The shops licensed to vend opium by retail were 130 against 126. License to vend opium was granted to 2 medical practitioners in Bangalore. The quantity of opium consumed during the year was 1,417 seers and 55 tolas against 1,438 seers and 14 tolas in the previous year.

Incidence in respect of number of shops.

361. The total number of retail shops for the vend of intoxicating liquors and drugs, exclusive of hotels and refreshment rooms, was 5,298. There was one shop for every 3 villages, for every 6 square miles, and for every 1,029 persons. Shops for the sale of toddy alone numbered 3,892.

Incidence in respect of consump-

362. Of liquors, toddy was in greatest demand, the quantity of toddy consumed during the year being 1·9 gallons per head of population against 1·8 gallons per head in 1903-04. Other liquors (excluding akkibhoja) consumed during the year amounted to 4 against 3·9 drams per head of population.

363. Of drugs the quantity of both ganja and opium consumed was 9,759 seers and 55 tolas against 17,032 seers and 64 tolas. The consumption of both drugs was ·14 tola per head of population.

Financial results.

364. The demand under all heads of Excise revenue amounted during the year to Rs. 40,14,018 against Rs. 38,60,296 in the previous year, as per following details :—

Major items	Minor items	1904-05	1903-04	Difference
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Arrack	Still-head duty	16,44,943 12 6	15,61,959 0 1	.. ..
	Rental or purchase money ...	3,56,121 13 1	,09,422 0 0	.....
	Total ...	20,01,065 9 7	18,71,381 0 1	+ 1,29,684 9 6
Country beer ...	Duty	15,215 15 8	5,039 2 8	.....
	License fees	1,471 8 0	23,665 5 10	.....
	Total ..	16,687 7 8	28,704 8 6	— 12,017 0 10
Akkibhoja	License fees	1,560 12 0	1,107 8 0	+ 453 4 0
Foreign liquors ...	Do	7,275 3 9	8,467 4 6	— 1,192 0 9
Toddy	Shop-rent	12,14,623 4 2	12,24,694 5 1	— 10,071 0 11
	Tree-tax (date)	4,40,545 9 7	4,18,244 11 4	.. ...
	Do (bagani and cocoanut) ...	27,589 8 0	22,862 2 0	.....
	Total tree-tax ...	4,68,135 1 7	4,41,106 13 4	+ 27,028 4 3
	Tree-rent	53,093 15 8	49,590 14 2	+ 3,503 1 6
	Grand Total, toddy ...	17,35,852 5 5	17,15,392 0 7	+ 20,460 4 10
Drugs	Duty	25,460 2 2	48,763 9 11	.....
Ganja	License fee or shop-rental ...	30,563 6 5	13,473 9 11	... ..
	Total ...	56,023 8 7	62,237 3 10	— 6,213 11 3
O ium	License fee or shop-rental ...	17,791 14 0	10,267 13 9	.. ...
	Gain on sale proceeds	31,981 7 4	22,699 12 3	.....
	Total ...	49,773 5 4	32,967 10 0	+ 16,805 11 4
Miscellaneous ...	... ..	8,263 5 4	8,506 12 11	— 243 7 7
Local cess	... ..	1,37,516 0 1	1,31,531 10 4	+ 5,984 5 9
	Grand Total of demand ...	40,14,017 9 9	38,60,295 10 9	+ 1,53,721 15 0

Collection.

365. Including the arrears of previous years, which aggregated Rs.2,66,194, the total amount to be collected was Rs. 42,80,211, out of which Rs. 165 was remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,80,046. Of this amount Rs. 40,25,430 or 94·05 per cent, against 93·5 per cent in 1903-04, was collected during the year under report, exclusive of Rs. 8,367 recovered and credited under tree-rent to departments other than the Excise. The balance remaining uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 2,54,616.

366. The incidence of taxation per head of population on gross revenue was Re. 0-6-2 on arrack, Re. 0-5-3 on toddy, Re. 0-0-2·01 on ganja and Re. 0-0-1·7 on opium, against Re. 0-5-9, Re. 0-5-1, Re. 0-0-2·2, and Re. 0-0-1.1, respectively, in the previous year. The total incidence in the year was Re. 0-11-10 against Re. 0-11-4. Incidence of taxation.

367. The total expenditure under all heads aggregated Rs. 3,32,324 against Rs. 3,27,214 in the previous year. The increase was chiefly caused by payments to the carrying contractors on account of the larger quantity of liquor transported by them. Expenditure.

368. The surplus during the year amounted to Rs. 37,01,473 against Rs. 35,29,491, showing an increase of Rs. 1,71,983. Surplus.

369. A sum of Rs. 389 was spent under the heads, "Secret Service" and "Rewards" for the detection of excise offences. Protective and preventive measures—rewards.

The total number of cases relating to offences against Excise Laws for disposal during the year under report was 1,708, involving 2,043 persons; of which, 537 cases involving 727 persons were placed before Magistrates. The percentage of conviction by Magistrates rose from 78·7 to 84·0; and the punishments meted out were generally of a deterrent character. The cases disposed of departmentally numbered 834, involving 932 persons, of whom 367 were either fined or allowed to compound their offences and 565 were warned. Offences against Excise laws.

371. Of the cases placed before Magistrates, a large number related to the illicit tapping of toddy-yielding trees and to the unauthorized cultivation and importation of ganja. The number of cases of illicit distillation, and possession of materials for illicit distillation, was 52 against 52; of illicit tapping, 248 against 110; of illicit importation of ganja, 40 against 2; of illicit cultivation of ganja, 60 against 19.

III. Stamps (1904-05).

372. The value of the stock of judicial and non-judicial stamps at the end of the year 1903-04 was Rs. 24,84,783. Stamps of the value of Rs. 6,89,293 were received from the Stamp Manufactory during the year under report, exclusive of receipts by transfer. The total value of the stock in 1904-05 was thus Rs. 31,74,076. Stock and manufacture.

373. The total value of stamps issued during the year amounted to Rs. 7,27,125. Stamps of the value of Rs. 6,82,187 were furnished to the District Treasuries, and of the value of Rs. 36,590 to the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury. The rest were issued for sale in the Huzur Treasury. Issues.

374. The closing balance of the stock of all kinds of stamps with the Superintendent of Stamps at the end of the year under report was of the value of Rs. 24,46,951. Closing balance.

375. The stamp revenue during the year was Rs. 7,15,815 against Rs. 7,36,251 in 1903-04, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,436. The sale proceeds of court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 4,29,949, of general stamps (inclusive of duty recovered in cash) to Rs. 2,52,261, of receipt stamps to Rs. 15,523, of other stamps to Rs. 52 and of the special paper for court purposes to Rs. 6,751. Penalty recovered and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 11,279. Stamp revenue and expenditure.

IV. Mysore State Life Insurance (1904-05).

376. During the year under report the privilege of insuring their lives under the scheme for the insurance of the lives of the State officials was extended to the permanent employés in His Highness the Maharaja's Palace Establishments. Extension of insurance.

377. One thousand four hundred and eight proposals were dealt with during the year, against 1,363 in the previous year. Of them, 1,023 were accepted, 495 being for first insurance, and 528 for further insurance; 201 were rejected, of which 135 were temporarily rejected on medical, and 66 were finally rejected on medical and other grounds; and 184 were pending investigation. The percentage of rejected proposals to those accepted was 19·65 against 16·19 in the previous year. Proposals.

378. Of the 1,023 proposals accepted, 5 were cancelled, 4 on account of the death of the proposers, and 1 on account of the proposer ceasing to be in service/ Policies issued.

before delivery of the policy. Policies were issued in the remaining 1,018 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 4,56,704 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,650.

Claims during the year.

379. During the year under report, 76 of the assured, holding 117 policies with bonus assured of Rs. 58,582, died : namely, 43 from plague, 14 from malaria and other fevers, 6 from pneumonia and consumption, 4 from liver disease and 9 from other complaints; 12 persons, holding 13 policies of the total bonus of Rs. 24,905, attained the age of 55 years; and 8 lives, holding 15 policies of the total bonus of Rs. 16,545, surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 3,681.

Income.

380. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,11,031, namely, premium, Rs. 1,77,637 and interest on the monthly balance, Rs. 33,394. With the opening balance on the 1st July 1904 of Rs. 10,27,270, the gross income amounted to Rs. 12,38,301.

Expenditure.

381. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,152, of which Rs. 5,187 was on account of establishment and contingencies, and Rs. 91,965 on account of bonuses, etc. The net balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,41,149. The percentages of the year's total expenditure and of cost of management to the closing balance were 8·15 and 0·45 against 7·38 and 0·34, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of the net balance, deducting unpaid claims, to the total liability rose from 23·36 in 1903-04 to Rs. 24·15 in 1904-05.

Working of the scheme—policies issued and discharged.

382. Inclusive of the proposals accepted during the year, the total number of policies issued from the commencement of the scheme in 1891-92 was 8,446 ; 4,873 of first and 3,573 of further insurance; the total amount assured by them was Rs. 49,10,613, a sum of Rs. 131 being deducted from the corresponding figures of the previous year owing to corrections effected during 1904-05; and the premium payable on the accepted policies was Rs. 17,786. Five hundred and fifty policies involving a bonus of Rs. 4,17,398 were completely discharged.

Effective policies.

383. Of the remaining 7,896 policies, 7,634 with a total bonus of Rs. 43,67,127 and with a monthly premium of Rs. 15,466 remained effective at the end of the year: 4,308 of first and 3,326 of further insurance. Claims involving 262 policies, with a bonus of Rs. 1,26,088, were pending payment.

Non-effective policies.

384. Of the 812 policies that ceased to be effective up to the end of the year, 561, assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,49,728, ceased by reason of the death of the assured ; 40 assuring a bonus of Rs. 56,267, by reason of the assured attaining the age of 55 years; 72 assuring a bonus of Rs. 44,213, by cancellation ; 135 assuring a bonus of Rs. 91,919, by surrender ; and 4 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,359, by forfeiture.

Payment of claims.

385. Of the sum of Rs. 3,49,728 due on claims arising by death, Rs. 2,75,743 were paid and Rs. 73,985 remained to be paid on the appearance of the claimants. The claims of persons that attained the age of 55 years were fully discharged.

V. Government Savings Bank (1904-05.)

Number of accounts.

386. The number of current accounts on the 30th June 1904 was 13,417. Three-thousand three-hundred and sixty new accounts were opened and 161 dead accounts revived, while 2,244 accounts were closed or treated as dead against 2,367. There was thus a net increase of 1,277 in the total of active accounts.

Classes of accounts.

387. Of the 14,694 active accounts on the 30th June 1905, Government officers *ex-officio* held 586 accounts with a balance of Rs. 6,14,903 ; security accounts numbered 3,392 with a balance of Rs. 4,41,315 ; minors had in their names 1,254 accounts for Rs. 10,43,705, while depositors held in their own behalf the remaining 9,462 accounts for Rs. 68,16,021. The number of dead accounts was 7,487 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 25,458 at the end of the year.

Classification of depositors.

388. As in 1903-04, the percentages of the professional, agricultural and industrial classes among the depositors were 41, 3, and 1, respectively. There was an increase of 1 per cent in the number of commercial classes (6 against 5) and a similar increase in that of domestic classes (4 against 3).

Deposits.

389. The sums deposited and withdrawn during the year and the general results of the working of the banks are noted in para 338 *supra*. After deducting the amount withdrawn from the amount deposited during the year, there was a net cash deposit

of Rs. 7,77,037 against Rs. 2,84,868 in the previous year. The largest net deposits were in Mysore (Rs. 1,69,067), Kadur (Rs. 1,11,763) and Shimoga (Rs. 1,02,938).

Larger deposits.

390. The number of accounts having larger balances than Rs. 5,000 each, was 372; with an aggregate balance of Rs. 42,25,770 against Rs. 37,28,450 at the end of the previous year. The average balance per account was Rs. 11,359-9-7 against Rs. 11,298-5-4, or Rs. 61 more than in the previous year, and it is reported that the commercial classes have taken advantage of the withdrawal in 1898-99 of the limit placed on the amount of deposit. The question of re-imposing a limit on the amount of deposit was under the consideration of Government.

Average balances

391. The average balance at the credit of each account on the 30th June 1905 was Rs. 403 against Rs. 390 on the 30th June 1904. Excluding the excess over Rs. 5,000, of the 372 accounts having balances over Rs. 5,000, the average balance comes down to Rs. 319 against Rs. 288 in 1903-04 and against Rs. 286, being the average at the end of 1898-99 when the limit of deposit was withdrawn. There was thus an increase in the amount of the smaller deposits also.

Average saving.

392. A deposit of about 68 lakhs, held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th, June 1905, gives an average of saving of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ rupee per head of population. Distributed by districts, the average was the highest (being Rs. 3) in Bangalore; while the districts showing an average of less than a rupee per head of population, were Tumkur and Chitaldrug.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(*Calendar year* 1904).

Registration of vital Statistics.

393. There was no change in the arrangements, referred to in para 416 of the Report for 1903-04, for the registration of vital statistics. A proposal to empower the municipal boards in the State by a regulation to provide for compulsory registration in their municipalities, should they think fit to do so, was under the consideration of Government.

Births.

394. The total number of the births registered during the year under review was 76,851 against 92,849 in 1903. The ratio of births registered per 1,000 of the population was 14·05 against 17·04 in 1903, and against 16·87—the average registered birth rate for the past five years. Male and female births registered were, respectively, 38,833 and 37,748. The ratio of the former per 1,000 of the population was 14·11 and of the latter 13·99.

Deaths.

395. The total number of the deaths registered in 1904 was 118,967 against 112,973 and formed a ratio of 21·83 per mille of population against 20·73 in the previous year, and against 20·31—the average registered death-rate for the past five years. Deaths among men numbered 61,815 and among women 57,152. The ratio of deaths registered per 1,000 of the population was 22·46 among men and 21·19 among women. The largest number of deaths was in January and August and the smallest in April, May and June.

396. Judged according to age, the largest contribution to the death-rates was the mortality of persons of the age of 60 years and upwards, giving the ratio of 67·17 deaths among men and of 56·89 deaths among women for every 1,000 persons living of that age. Second to this was mortality among infants under one year—of which the ratio for every 1,000 living infants of that age was 59·19 for male infants and 50·35 for female infants. Infant mortality is this year again a prominent feature of vital statistics. While the difference in the death-rate between men and women from 10 to 15 years of age was very slight, the mortality was greater among women than among men between the ages of 15 and 30.

397. The several causes of deaths registered in the State during the year under report were the following:—

Cholera ...	... 471 persons	against 98 in 1903.
Small-pox ...	... 1,275 ...	... 2,042
Fevers ...	...58,002 ...	... 52,384
Bowel complaints	... 6,113 ...	... 6,318
Injuries ...	... 1,288 ...	... 1,222
Other causes including plague.—		
Plague ...	... 21,622 ...	... 20,223
Other causes	... 30,196 ...	... 30,686

Thus, as in the previous year, the registered tale of victims to malaria formed nearly half the total death-rate. As a prelimenary step towards remedying this evil, a simple set of instructions for the prevention of malaria was widely circulated and the proposal to sell quinine through village officers was sanctioned as a tentative measure.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(*Calendar year* 1904.)

Sanitary Works: Outlay.

398. The expenditure on sanitary works during the year under report was Rs. 13,69,669 against Rs. 8,31,683, showing an increase of Rs. 5,37,986. Of this aggregate outlay, the amount spent by the Public Works department was Rs. 13,07,970 against Rs. 7,45,851, and by the municipalities of the State was Rs. 61,699 against Rs. 85,832.

399. The bulk of the expenditure by the Public Works department was on works connected with the supply of water to the City, to the extensions, and to the Civil and Military Station, of Bangalore; to the Mysore City and Belagola; to the Kolar Gold Fields and to the towns of Kolar, Chitaldrug, Channapatna and Hunsur. Works connected with the drainage of the city and extensions of Bangalore, of parts of the Mysore City, and of the towns of Kolar, Sringeri and Konanur, as well as certain works of miscellaneous public improvement such as improvement of parks, markets, roads, ghats, ponds, etc., were also carried out.

400. The works executed by the municipalities were mostly: constructing and repairing roads, drains and tunnels; providing stand pipes; sinking and repairing wells; acquisition of lands for relieving congested areas; dismantling fort walls; filling up trenches; and removing rank vegetation. The major portion of the expenditure on sanitary works by municipalities was incurred in the districts of Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kolar.

401. In the year under report, the burial and the cremation of dead bodies by the sides of streams were put a stop to in 2,452 villages, manure pits were removed from the vicinity of inhabited houses in 5,661 villages, and stagnant pools were filled up in 2,289 villages. Rural sanitation.

402. During the year the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, as well as the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, inspected the sanitation of nearly 80 towns and villages of the State. This was the first year in Mysore of a systematic sanitary inspection by the officers of the medical department. A scheme for providing the requisite staff to attend to the sanitation and conservancy of municipal towns and rural tracts was sanctioned, and a number of young men were sent to Madras to be trained at the King Institute. Inspection.

403. Chemical examination was made of 155, and bacteriological examination of 633, articles, during the year under report. These consisted of 362 samples of water, 149 of blood, 36 of sputa, 96 of urine, 8 of excreta, 13 of spirits and drugs, 23 of ghee and other fats, 7 of vaccine lymph, 4 of sand, 2 of disinfectants, 40 rats and other dead animals, and 48 miscellaneous articles. The cholera microbe and the enteric bacillus were not found in the several samples of water and sand (252) examined for discovering them. The plague bacillus was not found in the samples (4) of blood and sputa tested therefor, but was found in 9 of the 40 dead rats, etc., examined. Agglutination of enteric bacilli was discovered in 22 out of 68, malarial parasites in 10 out of 57, and bacillus septicæmia hæmorrhagica in 7 out of 13, samples of blood; bacterium coli communis in 2 out of 3, and amœbœ coli in 2, samples of excreta; tubercle bacilli in 14 out of 31, and pneumococci in 3 out of 3, samples of sputa. A fatal epidemic that broke out during the year amongst Amrut Mahal cattle and wild animals including elephants, was investigated and found to be a form of septicæmia caused by bacillus septicæmia hæmorrhagica. The "Jewell" filters, installed at Betamangala for the supply of filtered water from the Betamangala tank to the Kolar Gold Fields, were examined and reported upon by the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the Government. Chemical and bacteriological analysis.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1904.)

404. There were, during the year under report, 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, 96 Taluk Vaccinators, and 8 Municipal Vaccinators, against 9, 96, 9, respectively, in 1903. The appointment of Municipal Vaccinator of the Shimoga town was abolished in August 1903. Operations.

405. The operations of the year were 60,731 against 61,719 in 1903, showing a decrease of 988. The largest number of operations was in the Mysore district, being 13,986 against 12,738; and the smallest number was in the district of Shimoga, being 2,685 against 2,238. Practically little, if any, vaccination work was performed for many months in the year in the taluks of Sorab, Sagar and Nagar, owing to the prevalence of plague and the consequent unwillingness of the people to get their children vaccinated. The same prejudice was met with also in the malnad taluks of the Kadur district; and generally, the prevalence of plague interfered with the work of vaccination in several of the maidan taluks.

406. Taluk Vaccinators performed 93·5 per cent, Municipal Vaccinators 3·7 per cent, and Medical subordinates 2·6 per cent, of the total operations of the year under report.

407. Cases of primary vaccination were 58,979 against 60,050 and of re-vaccination 1,752 against 1,669. Successful cases of primary vaccination, were 54,778 or 92·88 per cent against 54,618 or 90·95 per cent; and successful cases of re-vaccination, 1,000 or 57·08 against 964 or 57·76 per cent in 1903.

408. The number successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 10·23 against 10·20 in 1903. The highest proportion of successful cases per 1,000 of population being 13·28, was in the Kolar district; and the lowest being 4·03, was in the district of Shimoga.

Inspections.

409. The total number of persons inspected during the year under report by the 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination in the State was 102,700 against, 115,989; of which, 32,677 persons or 31·82 per cent bore successful marks of vaccination, 36,093 or 35·14 per cent bore small-pox marks, and 33,930 or 33·04 per cent were unprotected. The number inspected by Medical subordinates was 10,703, against 9,451 or 1,252 cases more than in the previous year, of which 49·28 per cent bore successful marks of vaccination, 29·03 per cent of small-pox, and 21·69 per cent were unprotected cases.

Small-pox.

410. During the year under report, 1,275 died from small-pox against 2,042 in 1903. The ratio of deaths from small-pox per mille of population was ·23 against ·37. The ratio was highest, ·54, in the Mysore district and lowest, ·05, in the Kolar district. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 10·72 against 18·08 in 1903.

Expenditure.

411. The cost of the department, excluding the cost of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 21,109 against Rs. 20,883 in 1903. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-6-2·20 against Re 0-6-1·84 in 1903; being the highest (Re 0-15-9·19) in the Shimoga district, and the lowest (Re. 0-4-6·21) in the Tumkur district. The average cost of each successful case in the municipalities was Re. 0-7-10·75 against Re. 0-5-7·89.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(*Calendar year 1904.*)

Inoculation of calves.

412. During the year under report 680 calves were purchased for Rs. 3,883 at an average cost of Rs. 5-11-4·50 per head, against 832 calves for Rs. 4,427 at an average cost of Rs. 5-5-1 per head in the previous year. Of the calves purchased 597 were vaccinated : 84 for cultivation of stock and 513 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine, against 41 and 762, respectively, in the previous year.

Manufacture of vaccine.

413. Of the 513 calves inoculated for paste, 46 calves failed, 95 calves were rejected, by reason of unhealthy condition of vesicles, and 7 died, against 21, 92, 5, respectively, in 1903. The remaining number—365—gave pulp enough for 2,16,141 cases, or for 592·17 cases in the average, from each calf, against 5,13,255 cases or for 796·98 cases in the average from each calf, in the previous year. Several calves failed in February 1904.

Issue of vaccine.

414. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured, enough for 1,91,513 cases was distributed to the vaccinators in and out of the State : 65,705 cases in the State and 1,25,808 cases outside the State, against 63,044 and 4,23,298 cases respectively in 1903. The decrease in the issue of vaccine to stations outside the State was chiefly caused by the opening in Madras of the King Institute during the year under report and by the supplies from the Bangalore Institute to the Madras Presidency having consequently been stopped since the 1st May 1904.

Training of students.

415. During 1904, the persons trained in the institute numbered 23 : 15 for the vaccinator's post (all for the State) and 8 for the post of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination (1 for the State and 7 for out-stations), against 12 and 18, respectively.

Receipts.

416. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, together with 50 per cent of the fees collected from the students that were trained, was Rs. 7,896, against Rs. 23,996 in 1903.

Expenditure.

417. The total expenditure during the year, including the cost of establishment, was Rs. 9,464, against Rs. 11,075. There was thus a net expenditure of Rs. 1,568.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1904.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

418. On the 1st of January 1904, there were 134 hospitals and dispensaries; of which, 4 were 1st class; 7, second class; 114, third class; 6, special; 2, jail hospitals; and 1 was a dispensary in the Imperial Service Lancers' Lines. A Local Fund dispensary of the third class was opened during the year at Nyamti in the Honnali taluk; and there were, thus, at the end of the year 135 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. Nine of these were, as in the year previous, exclusively intended for women, and were located, one at the head-quarters of each district and one on the Kolar Gold Fields.

419. Of the 4 first class hospitals and dispensaries, the largest is the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore with 72 beds for men and 40 for women; the General Hospital at Mysore is the next, with 50 beds for men and 50 beds for women; the St. Martha's Hospital; (a grant-in-aid Mission institution) at Bangalore, was provided with 40 beds for men and 32 for women; and the hospital and dispensary at Shimoga with 20 beds for men and 12 for women. Of the second class hospitals and dispensaries, the one at Chikmagalur had the largest number of beds, namely, 24 for men and 8 for women, and the remaining six had beds from 10 to 20. The total number of beds in all hospitals and dispensaries, except the special and jail hospitals, was 644: 352 for men, and 292 for women.

Number of patients treated.

420. Mention is made of the number of patients treated in the 6 special hospitals in the paragraphs relating to those hospitals; and of patients treated in the jail hospitals, in Chapter III "Prisons." No information was furnished of the patients treated in the dispensary at the Imperial Service Lancers' Lines at Bangalore. The following review relates only to the patients treated in the remaining 126 hospitals and dispensaries.

421. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 10,027, against 9,422 in the previous year, showing an increase of 605; and of out-patients, 1,070,549 against 1,032,355, showing an increase of 38,194. The following table sets out the number of men, women and children treated:—

	In-door		Out-door		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Number	Daily average
Men ...	5,424	380·60	517,251	2,857·70	522,675	3,238·30
Women ..	3,382	192·27	224,793	1,344·50	228,175	1,536·77
Children ..	1,221	117·18	328,505	1,783·55	329,726	1,900·73
Total ...	10,027	690·05	1,070,549	5,985·75	1,080,576	6,675·80

Nationality of patients.

422. Of the total number of patients treated, Europeans numbered 3,950 against 3,820; Eurasians, 9,647 against 10,029; Hindus, 699,990 against 658,812; Mahomedans, 253,389 against 255,872; and other classes, 113,600 against 113,244 in the previous year.

Principal diseases treated.

423. The principal diseases treated were in the following order of frequency :—

(1)	Fevers	227,424	against	244,620	in	1903
(2)	Skin diseases	192,016	do	163,343	do	
(3)	Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system ...	138,941	do	127,400	do	
(4)	Injuries	75,314	do	66,566	do	
(5)	Eye diseases	62,942	do	55,221	do	
(6)	Respiratory affections	47,217	do	57,634	do	
(7)	Worms	46,074	do	47,841	do	
(8)	Rheumatic affections	41,264	do	40,817	do	

Of cholera 162 cases and of small-pox 39 cases were treated; all being cured. The number of in and out-patients treated for plague in the hospitals was 1,726, and the number of deaths from this disease in the hospitals was 41.

Surgical operations.

424. Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 17,598 against 18,430; of which 17,555 were principal and 43 secondary. Of the total number of operations, 1,534 were performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore; 1,011 in the General Hospital, Mysore; 756 in the Gold Fields Hospital; and 503 in the Kolar Hospital. Of 17,565 persons operated on, 17,144 were cured; 256 were relieved; 32 were discharged otherwise; 99 died; and 56 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Disposal of in-patients.

425. Of the 10,027 in-patients treated in the year under report, 6,853 or 68·3 per cent were cured; 1,668 or 16·6 per cent were relieved; 739 or 7·37 per cent were otherwise discharged; 637 or 6·35 per cent died; and 130 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

Expenditure.

426. The total expenditure incurred on all hospitals and dispensaries except the special and jail hospitals in the State, during the year under report, was Rs. 4,14,031 against Rs. 3,36,329, showing an increase of Rs. 77,702: the principal heads under which there was increase being—buildings (Rs. 48,062), Medical Officers (Rs. 15,959) and Europe medicines (Rs. 9,214). The contributions from the Muncipal and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 55,862. The percentage of the total cost paid by Government was 86·35 against 83·65. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 2,47,832 or 59·85, per cent against Rs. 2,28,923 or 68·06 per cent; on medicines, Rs. 56,310 or 13·6 per cent, against Rs. 47,360 or 14·1 per cent; and on diet, Rs. 26,422 or 6·38 per cent, against Rs. 24,369 or 7·2 per cent. The average cost of diet was 2 annas 8 pies against 2 annas 10 pies.

Midwives.

427. The staff of midwives at work during the year under report was 96 against 88 in 1903; of whom the largest number (17) were employed in the Mysore district and the smallest (9) in the district of Kadur. They attended 4,528 cases against 4,649, the average number of cases for each midwife being 47 against 53. The percentage of deaths to the total cases treated by them was 1·32 against 1·29. According to the nationality of the persons treated 2 against 21 were Europeans; 29 against 18, Eurasians; 1,301 against 1,493, Mahomedans; 2,925 against 2,858 Hindus; and 271 against 259, other classes.

Private and Railway dispensaries.

428. In addition to the 135 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above, there were, in the State, during the year under report, 4 Southern Mahratta Railway dispensaries at Bangalore, Mysore, Harihar and Arsikere; 3 departmental dispensaries of the Public Works department at Marikanave, Sivasamudram, and Soladevanahalli; and 2 temporary dispensaries at Mavalli and Nagarthpet in Bangalore city. The total number of beds in all these institutions was 8 for male and 8 for female patients. The number of patients treated in them was 23 in-door and 49,409 out-door: total, 49,432 against 32,135; of whom 34,802 were men and 14,630 women. The total number of operations performed in these institutions was 1,206, of which 963 were effected in the dispensary at Marikanave. The largest number of cases treated, 10,392, was of malarial fevers.

Hindu vaidyasalas and unani dispensaries.

429. To the 4 vaidyasalas working at the beginning of the year, five were added during the year, namely, one at Kodihalli in the Kankanhalli taluk, one at Royalpad in the Srinivaspur taluk, one at Hura in the Nanjangud taluk, one at Harnahalli in the Arsikere taluk and one at Tarikere in the Kadur district. There was one Yunani dispensary in the Mysore City.

430. Concessions were sanctioned during the year to poor persons not in the public service, to enable them to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for treatment of bites by rabid animals. General

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1904.)

(1) Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

Admissions and discharges.

431. There were 252 (185 male and 67 female) lunatics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year; and 41 (26 male and 15 female) patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 293 (211 male and 82 female) patients. Of this number, 58 were discharged and 24 died, leaving 211 (155 male and 56 female) at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the lunatics in the asylum was 174·42 men and 63·38 women : total, 237·80.

Criminal lunatics.

432. Of the total number of lunatics in the Asylum during the year, 45 (40 male and 5 female) were criminal lunatics; of whom 7 (6 male and 1 female) were discharged and 3 male lunatics died, leaving 31 male and 4 female lunatics at the close of the year. Of them 26 were under-trial prisoners, 2 convicts sentenced to transportation for life, one was a convict imprisoned for life, and 6 were insane at the time of the commission of crime and were acquitted on that ground. The daily average strength of the criminal lunatics was 40·15 against 42·16 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station.

433. The lunatics of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were, under the existing arrangement between the Residency and the Durbar, admitted and treated at the Asylum. Of the total number of lunatics in the Asylum at the beginning of the year, 54 (31 men and 23 women) belonged to the Civil and Military Station, 19 were admitted during the year, making a total of 73 patients (43 male and 30 female). Twenty two were discharged and 5 died, and 46 (26 male and 20 female) lunatics remained at the close of the year.

Age and nationality of lunatics admitted during the year.

434. Of the 41 admissions, 18 were Hindus, 11 Mahomedans, 9 Christians and 3 other castes. The largest number of admissions was 15, from the Bangalore district. Seven were under 20 years of age; 30 between 20 and 40 years; and 4, between 40 and 60 years.

Causes of insanity.

435. Out of 41 admissions the cause of insanity was ascertainable only in the case of eleven; being spirit-drinking in 1 case, epilepsy in 5 cases, heredity in 1 case and idiotcy in 4 cases. Out of the 211 inmates remaining at the close of the year, the causes of insanity were ascertainable only in 57 cases, of which in 24 cases insanity was due to ganja smoking, in 2 to spirit-drinking, in 23 to epilepsy, in 3 to heredity, in 4 to idiotcy and in 1 case to loss of property.

Sick in hospital.

436. The daily average number of the sick treated in the Asylum was 4·76 against 7·78. The total number of patients treated in the Asylum hospital for diseases other than insanity was 279 against 625 in the previous year.

Condition of the discharged.

437. Of the 58 persons discharged, 46 were cured, 6 improved, 2 not improved, 2 transferred to the Victoria Hospital to undergo surgical operation and 2 otherwise discharged.

Employment of lunatics.

438. The daily average number of lunatics at work was 38·22 against 50·36. Their usual occupation was weaving, spinning and gardening. The amount realised by the sale of the manufactured goods and garden produce of the Asylum was Rs. 881, from which the cost of raw materials, etc., used, Rs. 731, being deducted, there was a surplus of Rs. 150.

Cost.

439. The total cost of the Asylum during the year under report was Rs. 20,853 against Rs. 27,363 in 1903. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 4,786; on diet, clothing and bazaar medicines, Rs. 13,782; and on contingencies, Rs. 2,285. The monthly average cost per head of European or Eurasian patients was Rs. 14-7-3 against Rs. 13-15-4, and of others Rs. 8-11-3 against Rs. 9-0-9. The cost of the maintenance and custody of the lunatics of the Civil and Millitary Station, borne by the Residency, amounted to Rs. 6,281.

Accommodation.

440. The accommodation remained the same as in the previous year. The plan and estimate for separate buildings in which to locate lepers were sanctioned.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum.

441. There were at the commencement of the year 17 (11 male and 6 female) lepers in the Asylum and 28 were admitted during the year, making a total of 45 (36 male and 9 female). Thirty-one were discharged, 3 died and 1 escaped, leaving on the 31st December 1904, 10 (8 male and 2 female) lepers.

442. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 13·33 against 17·40 ; and the percentage of mortality to daily average strength was 22·50 against 28·73. The sanitary condition of the Asylum was good.

Cost.

443. The total cost of the Asylum was Rs. 1,656 against Rs. 2,161 ; the amount contributed by the Residency for the care and custody of the lepers of the Civil and Military Station being Rs. 375. The monthly average cost per head in the case of Indians was Rs. 10-4-9 against Rs. 10-2-9. 66 in the year previous.

(3) MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

444. The number of in-patients treated in this institution during the year under report was 384 against 425 in 1903; 324 being labour cases and 60 cases of diseases peculiar to women. The daily average number was 9·16 against 10·34.

445. Of the 384 treated, 354 were discharged cured, 12 relieved, 3 discharged otherwise and 11 died. Four patients remained at the end of the year. The number of deaths was 4 less than in the previous year and bore a percentage of 2·86 on the total admissions against 3·53.

Out-patients.

446. The number of out-patients treated was 9,646 against 12,531 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 2,885. The daily average of sick persons was 72·6 against 118·54 in 1903.

447. The fall in the number of in-patients and out-patients was chiefly owing to the opening of a temporary dispensary at Mavalli.

Nationality.

448. The total numbers of the in-door and the out-door patients treated during the year were, according to nationality, the following :—

	In-door	Out-door	Total
Europeans	5	36	41
Eurasians	42	190	232
Mahomedans	15	1,101	1,116
Hindus	117	5,223	5,340
Other classes	205	3,096	3,301
Total	384	9,646	10,030

Surgical operations.

449. During the year, 471 persons were subjected to operation against 358 in 1903. Of these, 4 died, 458 were discharged cured, 4 relieved, 2 discharged otherwise, and 3 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

Cost.

450. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 12,659 against Rs. 10,089, showing an increase of Rs. 2,570.

Training of midwifery scholars.

451. There were under training, during the year, 3 pupil midwives : one paid from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and two others from the Victoria Memorial Fund. The female compounder of the hospital, who had been allowed to study midwifery, as well as a Brahmin pupil, paid from the Devaraj Bahadur Fund, passed the Midwifery examination during the year. The latter was posted to Hassan as relieving midwife.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL AT MYSORE.

In-patients.

452. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 726; 296 being labour cases and 430 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 307 and 409. There were thus a decrease of 11 labour, and an increase of 21 other, cases. The daily average number was 15·59 against 16·50.

453. Of the 726 in-patients treated during the year, 698 were discharged cured, 9 relieved and 19 died. The percentage of deaths to the total treated was 2·62 against 2·09 in 1903.

Out-patients.

454. The number of out-patients treated was 13,336 against 10,811 in 1903, shewing an increase of 2,525. The daily average of the treated was 97·75 against 35·35, an increase of 62·40.

Nationality.

455. Of the total number of out-door and in-door patients treated during the year, 135 were Europeans (5 in-door and 130 out-door) ; 181 Eurasians (15 in-door and 166 out-door) ; 3,884 Mahomedans (118 in-door and 3,766 out-door) ; 8,785 Hindus (327 in-door and 8,458 out-door) ; and 1,077 other classes (261 in-door and 816 out-door).

Surgical operations.

456. Four hundred and fifty-six operations against 299 in 1903 were performed during the year. Of the patients operated upon, 433 were discharged cured, 5 were discharged otherwise ; 6 died and 12 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

Cost.

457. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,680 against Rs. 9,731 in 1903, being an increase of Rs. 949.

Training of nurses.

458. Nine pupil-nurses were under training : 3 receiving scholarships from the Victoria Memorial Fund and 6 from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Three of this batch passed out, 1 was dismissed and 5 were still under training.

(5) Isolation Hospital, Bangalore.

Cases treated.

459. This hospital is available for the accommodation and treatment of persons suffering from infectious or communicable diseases. The total number of patients treated was 496 against 534 in 1903 ; of whom 423 were suffering from plague, 4 from small-pox and 69 from other diseases.

Plague cases.

460. Of the 423 persons admitted for plague, 184 were cured, 1 was relieved, 1 decamped, 223 died and 14 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

461. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,287 against Rs. 9,260 in 1903.

(6) Government Eye Infirmary and Hospital, Bangalore.

In-patients.

462. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 503 against 397 in 1903 ; 339 were cured, 97 relieved, 37 discharged otherwise, 9 failed and 21 remained under treatment.

Out-patients.

463. Out-patients treated during the year numbered 5,406 against 4,345 in the previous year.

Sex and nationality.

464. Patients of both descriptions were in all 5,909 (3,158 men, 1,719 women and 1,032 children) ; 77 were Europeans, 219 Eurasians, 4,174 Hindus, 988 Mahomedans and 501 other classes.

Daily avarage number.

465. The daily average number of the patients treated during the year was 53·45 men, 37·73 women and 19·83 children : total 111·01 against 102·13.

Diseases treated.

466. Among the out-patients the most common diseases treated were those of the conjunctiva (2,462 or 45·5 per cent being treated for this disease alone) ; cornea, lens, lids and errors of refraction and accommodation. Among the in-patients the most common diseases were those of the lens, cornea, the lids and the iris.

Surgical operations.

467. There were 866 persons operated upon during the year : 750 were cured, 85 relieved and 12 discharged otherwise ; 7 failed and 12 remained under treatment in the hospital at the close of the year.

Cost.

468. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 9,739 against Rs. 7,142 in 1903.

VII. Plague Administration (1904-05).

Expenditure on plague preventive measures.

469. The total expenditure incurred in the year under report, in connection with plague-preventive measures, was Rs. 1,21,559 against Rs. 1,21,605 in the previous year.

Administrative measures.

470. The Revenue Assistant Commissioners in charge of taluks were, in lieu of the Superintendents of Police, entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out plague-

preventive measures under the guidance of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers and under the control of the Deputy Commissioners. Sanitary Inspectors were appointed to attend to the duties connected with sanitation and prevention of plague in rural tracts. Registers were prescribed for recording plague statistics in villages and in the taluk offices ; and the Deputy Commissioners were empowered to grant rewards to the first informants of plague cases.

Plague attacks and deaths.

471. During the year under report, there were 24,370 attacks and 17,488 deaths, against 26,851 attacks and 19,972 deaths in 1903-04, showing a decrease of 2,481 in the number of attacks and 2,484 in the number of deaths, notwithstanding that the number of villages attacked was larger than in the year previous by 103. The percentage of mortality was 71·7 against 76·2 in 1903-04. The disease prevailed in both the Mysore and Bangalore cities and in all the 8 districts; the largest number of cases occurring in the months of August, September and October 1904 and the smallest numbers in May and June 1905. The Bangalore district reported the largest number of deaths, *viz.*, 4,475, inclusive of the deaths in the Bangalore City; and the Hassan district, the smallest, *viz.*, 534. The numbers in the other districts were :— Mysore district including the Mysore City 4,200 ; Kadur district, 1,975 ; Kolar district including the Gold Fields, 1,957 ; Shimoga district, 1,674; Chitaldrug district, 1,638; and Tumkur district, 1,035. They were in the Mysore City 995, in the Bangalore City 818 and on the Gold Fields 562. The number of deaths among men was 10,073; among women, 7,415 ; among persons between 20 and 40 years of age, 6,194; among persons between 10 and 20 years of age, 4,289; and among persons between 40 and 60 years of age, 3,483.

Plague hospitals.

472. Plague hospitals existed at all the district head-quarters, except at Kolar, and on the Kolar Gold Fields. A European ward with two beds was added to the plague hospital on the Gold Fields and the servants of this hospital were provided with accommodation. The expenditure on plague hospitals during the year amounted to Rs. 20,020. The percentage of deaths in the hospital to the total number of attacks in the State, was nearly 10 less than that of the total number of deaths from plague notwithstanding that several of the persons admitted to the hospitals were in a low condition.

Preventive and remedial measures.

473. The methods employed against plague were almost the same as in the previous years. Izal was largely used for disinfecting purposes and practically took the place of perchloride of mercury lotion. The usual encouragement was given to the people evacuating their houses. Shed materials were supplied free of cost to the poor and at cost price to the well-to-do, and to avoid the delay caused by the enquiry into the means of the applicants, it was ordered that the materials be issued at once to all who required them, reserving the question of payment for settlement afterwards. In the case of officials willing to camp out, a month's pay not exceeding Rs. 30 was advanced to enable them to put up health sheds. The arrangements were continued for the deposit of valuables in public treasuries during the period of evacuation, as well as for police protection during residence in camps. The people in affected places camped out as usual with the utmost readiness, except at Chikaballapur in the Kolar district, where the inhabitants were not disposed to remove from the town, until forced to do so by an unusual virulence of plague in their midst. Under special circumstances evacuation was rendered compulsory in the villages adjoining the Kolar Gold Fields. Bowringpet was constituted a Railway inspection station, with a view to prevent the importation of plague into the Gold Fields. Railway inspection was started in the city of Mysore also, and was supplemented by road inspection at 21 outposts. The result of this conjoint railway and road inspection was satisfactory. Arrangements existed in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts to report new arrivals at certain stations therein. The importance of adopting early steps to destroy rats had not been generally recognized by the people. Notices were circulated in the Bangalore City with a view to awaken the citizens to a sense of the risk involved in an attitude of passive indifference towards rats. In the city of Mysore a systematic destruction of rats was started simultaneously with the railway and road inspections. On the Kolar Gold Fields, floors of huts were dug up periodically, all rats killed and the floors renewed. The only instances of inoculation in the State during the year under report occurred in the jail at Mysore, the number inoculated being 274.

Health and contact camps.

474. A sum of Rs. 13,783 was spent during the year on contact and health ıps in the cities and rural tracts. There was sufficient accommodation in the lth camps The construction of a separate contact camp at a cost of Rs. 4,434 ; sanctioned for the use of Europeans and Eurasians on the Gold Fields.

Special sanitary measures.

475. The sanitary works carried on during the year and the outlay on them referred to in paras 180, 181, 312 and 398 to 401. The Senior Surgeon and ıitary Commissioner, in concluding his report on plague operations in the year under ort, observes that " on the whole, plague seems to be subsiding in this territory, and plague funds here have been spent for the most part on sanitary improvements tead of on chemicals and expensive establishments, the end of the epidemic will see poor better housed, the towns better drained and better supplied with water, ıeral sanitation placed on a fairly satisfactory basis and the people educated on ıitary matters."

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1904-05).

Principal events of the year.

476. The principal measures adopted during the year to promote the cause of education were:—

(1) A general and a departmental conference were held in March 1905 to discuss educational matters of importance.

(2) The Shimoga College was reduced to the rank of a High School from January 1905, as most of the students who attended the College Classes there were not of the Shimoga district and they could get better education in the First Grade Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore, which are within easy reach of them and are provided with excellent hostels. To lessen any possible hardship from this change to the students of that district, liberal scholarships were sanctioned to such of them as might pursue a collegiate course of study.

(3) The Marimallappa's School at Mysore was raised to a High School with a monthly grant of Rs. 150 supplemental to the Municipal grant.

(4) The working hours of the three Mission High Schools in the State were changed from morning to midday with a view to provide sufficient time for the teaching of all the subjects of the prescribed curriculum and enable their students to employ the morning hours in study. The monthly grant-in-aid to those schools was raised to Rs. 300 each in order to meet the increased expenditure in consequence of the change.

(5) Small demonstration farms for imparting instruction in practical agriculture were established in connection with 8 Government Schools in different parts of the State.

(6) The teaching of practical agriculture was introduced into the Mysore Normal School by way of enabling the teachers of Primary and Lower Secondary Schools to form gardens and farms in connection with their schools.

(7) As a further encouragement to the education of widows, a scale of 30 scholarships was sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July 1905, in addition to the scholarships given from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund.

(8) Twenty-seven technical scholarships tenable in the Victoria Technical Institute of Bombay and in the Veterinary Colleges at Madras and Bombay were sanctioned.

(9) A weaving school was opened from July 1904 at Molakalmuru—an important weaving centre.

(10) Ten village school masters trained in Mr. Tata's silk farm at Bangalore were appointed Sericultural Inspectors in the mulberry-growing taluks, to instruct persons interested in sericulture on improved methods of silk-worm-rearing and mulberry cultivation.

(11) Drawing was introduced into the F. A. classes of the Maharaja's College and a full-time drawing master was employed for the Normal School, Mysore.

(12) All pupils of depressed castes (Holeyas, Madigas, Lambanis, Korachars, Koramas and Naindas) were exempted from the payment of school fees for a period of two years from the 1st of July 1904, in the Taluk Vernacular Schools, Taluk Branch Schools and Village Schools.

(13) The daily inspection by a competent medical officer of the Central College Hostel at Bangalore was provided for.

Number of schools and scholars.

477. The total number of public institutions in the State during the year under report increased from 2,222 to 2,256 or by 34 and their strength from 87,794 to 91,611 or by 3,817. The average daily attendance was 62,668 or 73·86 per cent against 64,394 or 73·76 per cent in 1903-04. The number of private institutions, neither inspected nor aided nor yet following the departmental curriculum, remained

almost stationary, being 1,572 against 1,576, with, however, an increase in their attendance from 18,482 to 19,434 or by 952. The total number of institutions, both public and private, increased by 30 and the total number of their students by 4,769, partly making good, during the year under report, the fall in the number and strength of those institutions in the previous year. Though the total strength in 1904-05 was larger than in 1903-04, yet the average monthly number on the rolls was only 84,847 against 87,297 or less by 2,450.

Effect of plague on schools.

478. The increase in attendance in both public and private institutions was due to the diminished severity of plague, and the consequent diminished number of schools closed at the end of the year under report. The total number of schools closed, from a fortnight to six months, by reason of plague was 434 against 496.

Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.

479. The percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age, increased from 21·77 to 22·68; and, of girls under instruction to the female population of school-going age, from 4·05 to 4·31. The proportion of pupils to the population of each district was:—1 in 42 for Bangalore; 1 in 52 for Kolar; 1 in 40 for Tumkur; 1 in 53 for Mysore; 1 in 59 for Hassan; 1 in 51 for Shimoga; 1 in 69 for Kadur; 1 in 43 for Chitaldrug: in all 1 in 49 against 1 in 51 in the previous year. The highest percentages of male scholars to the male population of school-going age were shown by Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur and the lowest by Hassan and Kadur. In the percentage of female scholars to the female population of school-going age, Bangalore takes the first rank; next stand Tumkur and Kolar; and Kadur is the last.

480. The districts with the highest provision of village schools in proportion to population were Kolar and Bangalore; the next in rank were Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga; the last were Mysore, Hassan and Kadur. The Mysore District had the largest number of primary schools (382); Bangalore had 350; Kolar 283; Tumkur 267; Shimoga 218; Chitaldrug 196; Hassan 143; and Kadur 74.

Number of schools with reference to the sources of their maintenance.

481. The number of public institutions managed by Government was 1,811; of public institutions managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards, 3; of public institutions under private management aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards, 408; of unaided public institutions under private management, 34: in all 2,256. Private institutions in all numbered 1,572. Of the aided public schools under private agency, 2 were oriental colleges, 4 were high schools, 57 were middle schools, 298 were primary schools, and 47 were schools for special instruction. Of the unaided public schools under private control, 3 were English middle schools, 21 were primary schools, and 10 were schools for special instruction.

Number of schools for boys and girls.

482. The following table shows the number of colleges and schools for boys and girls in 1903-04 and 1904-05 and the number of pupils therein:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils		Number of institutions for female pupils		Number of pupils			
					Male		Female	
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05
Colleges	7	6	1	1	546	550	5	8
High Schools	13	14	1	1	2,651	3,169	22	33
Middle ,, ...	213	217	36	40	19,212	19,742	3,899	4,226
Primary ,, ...	1,689	1,711	203	202	47,496	49,067	12,015	12,507
Normal ,, ...	3	3	1	1	147	221	11	6
Industrial ,, ...	14	17	1	1	467	624	120	120
Sanskrit ,, ...	36	38	...	...	1,101	1,201	...	...
Commercial ,, ...	1	1	...	...	27	37	...	3
Engineering ,, ...	1	1	...	...	52	74	...	...
Schools for deaf-mutes	2	2	...	...	23	26	...	...
Total ...	1,979	2,010	243	246	71,722	74,711	16,072	16,900
	1903-04	1904-05						
Private institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,576	1,572			18,153	18,888	29	46

483. The number of students of both sexes in all the public schools of the State, consisted of 73,679 Hindus, 13,210 Mahomedans, 2,083 Native Christians, 336 Europeans and Eurasians, and 2,303 others. Of the students of private institutions in the State, 18,430 were Hindus, 727 Mahomedans, 112 Native Christians, 39 Europeans and Eurasians and 126 others.

The female students of the public institutions in the State consisted of 179 Europeans and Eurasians, 890 Native Christians, 3,191 Mahomedans, 9 Parsis, 5,253 Brahmins, 179 Kshatriyas, 619 Vaisyas, 1,558 Lingayets, 4,160 other caste Hindus, 164 Jains, and 698 others. Of the 546 female pupils in private institutions 1 was a European or Eurasian, 15 were Native Christians, 72 Mahomedans, 122 Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas, 9 Vaisyas, 134 Lingayets, 176 other caste Hindus, 5 Jains and 9 others.

Number of public schools with reference to special classes of people.

484. There were, during the year, specially for Europeans and Eurasians, 6 institutions, with 375 pupils, exclusive of the pupils of the Southern Mahratta Railway unaided school at Bangalore, for which the return was not furnished; for Mahomedans, 5 Anglo-Hindustani and 42 Hindustani middle schools as well as 239 Hindustani primary schools with 10,068 pupils; for Panchamas, 76 schools with 2,200 pupils, of whom 1,915 belonged to the depressed castes (besides 582 pupils of those castes receiving instruction in other schools both public and private); and for Lambanies, 12 schools with 214 pupils.

485. The percentage of Mahomedan boys at school to the total male population of school-going age was 50·59 and that of Mahomedan girls to the female population of school-going age was 17·06, the corresponding percentages of the previous year being, respectively, 49·55 and 15·31. There were 13 Mahomedan boys in colleges, 104 in high schools, 1,063 in Anglo-vernacular middle schools, 2,205 in vernacular middle schools, 6,488 in primary schools, 72 in training schools, 74 in industrial and other schools and 655 in indigenous schools. Of the Mahomedan girls under instruction 358 were in middle schools, 2,833 in primary schools and 72 in indigenous schools. Of the 5 Anglo-Hindustani schools, one was at Bangalore, one at Channapatna, one at Kolar, one at Tumkur and one at Mysore. Every effort was made to improve the condition of the Hindustani schools in the State, and besides scholarships otherwise disbursed to Mahomedan pupils, a sum of Rs. 1,630 was spent by way of scholarship to 8 Mahomedan students of the State in the M. A. O. College at Aligarh.

Number of public schools with respect to language taught.

486. During the year under report, there were, among public institutions in the State, 41 Sanskrit schools and colleges in which instruction was confined to the Sanskrit language and literature; 105 Anglo-Kannada, 1 Anglo-Sanskrit, 5 Anglo-Hindustani, and 4 Anglo-Tamil, and 1 English middle schools; 96 Kannada, 42 Hindustani, 1 Tamil and 2 Telugu middle schools; 1663 Kannada, 239 Hindustani, 3 Telugu, 2 Mahratti, and 6 Tamil primary schools. In the remaining 45 public schools and colleges instruction was given in whatever languages, vernacular or classical, were in addition to English, selected by students attending them.

487. Of the 1,572 private (indigenous) institutions, 6, advanced, were for teaching Arabic or Persian, 6, advanced, for teaching Sanskrit, 1,283, elementary, for teaching a vernacular only or mainly; 2, elementary, for teaching the Koran; and 275 did not conform to departmental standards.

488. In the public institutions of the State, 8,410 pupils (of whom 7,888 were boys and 522 girls), took up English; 4,079 (of whom 3,812 were boys and 267 girls), a classical language—among others, 2,896 acquiring Sanskrit, 574 Arabic, and 604 Persian; and 87,991 (of whom 70,922 were boys and 17,069 girls), a vernacular—among others, 76,235 learning Kannada, 10,139 Hindustani and 1,085 Tamil.

489. Of 19,434 students of the private schools, 176 were instructed in English, 79 in Sanskrit, 14 in Arabic, 51 in Persian, 17,967 in Kannada, 450 in Hindustani, 84 in Tamil, 610 in Telugu, and 3 in Mahratti.

Number of colleges and schools with reference to standard of education and to speciality of subjects.

490. As regards the standard of education, there were for University education, 3 against 4 English and 4 against 4 oriental colleges; for secondary education, 15 against 14 high schools and 257 against 219 middle schools, and for primary education, 1,913 against 1,892 primary schools, of which 1,594 were under departmental, and 319 under private management.

During the year under report the total number of boys in the primary stage of lucation in all the schools in the State was 80,724. The percentage of boys in the rimary stage to the total male population of the school-going age was 19·56 against 8·68 in 1903-04. The question of improving the standard of primary education was nder consideration.

491. There were 67 night schools for illiterate artisans, labourers, shop-keepers, olicemen and others above the age of 15, who have to earn their living by day. The otal attendance was 1,592. Except 2, all the schools were aided; six of them eing for Panchamas. Kannada was taught in 55 of these schools, Telugu in 1, and Hindustani in 11.

492. The public institutions for teaching special subjects were :—

(1) Four Normal schools, of which one was at Mysore, one at Kolar, one at Shimoga, and one at Bangalore. In the Normal school at Mysore two additional training classes were opened, and pupils were trained for the Kannada Pandits' and the Moulvis' examination, as well as for the Lower Secondary, and the Upper Secondary Teachers' certificate examination. A demonstration farm of 17 acres was opened, and the necessary implements, cattle and sheep were purchased. Seeds of different varieties of ground-nut, ragi and pulses were obtained for sowing. A full-time drawing master was also employed. The Normal school at Kolar, besides training its students for teaching work, prepared them for the Lower Secondary examination. The Normal school at Bangalore was instituted by the Wesleyan Mission, for the training of female teachers. Girls were trained in this school for the Lower Secondary and the Teachers' certificate examination. The Maharani's College trained three pupils for the Lower Secondary Teachers' certificate examination. An important change made during the year in respect of Normal school training was to separate, in the Normal school at Mysore, the course of general education for the Lower and Upper Secondary examinations from the course of training for the Teachers' certificate examinations; and to extend the total course in each case by seven months. This arrangement is expected to facilitate, not only the devotion of sufficient time and attention to " the training " subjects, but the enforcement of the attendance of the trained teachers at the Teacher's certificate examination.

(2) Eighteen against 15 Industrial schools, of which, 4 were weaving schools. Of the new schools during the year, one was a Government weaving school opened at Molakalmuru, and two were private industrial schools. The Superintendent and Head Instructor of the Industrial school, and the Head Master and Agricultural Lecturer of the Government Normal school at Mysore were sent in December 1904 to be present at the Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition with a view to enable them to observe in what direction the industries taught in their schools might be improved. At that exhibition a silver medal was awarded to the Mysore Industrial school for excellence in cane-work; a bronze medal, with a certificate of merit, to the Dodballapur and Melkote schools for their manufactured cloths; and a bronze medal to the Mission Industrial school at Kolar for agricultural implements. At the Mysore Industrial school, the course of instruction was adapted to meet the requirements of the Madras Government Technical examination; and pupils were trained for fitters' work, for modelling (elementary), for elementary free-hand out-line drawing and for elementary geometrical training. There was, besides, considerable extension in the tile industry and the quality of rattan-work was greatly improved. At the other industrial schools in the State, attention was successfully devoted to carpentry, wood-work for house-building, furniture, improved looms, especially fly-shuttle looms, musical steel wires, lacquer-work, blacksmith's work, toy-manufacture, masonry, sericulture, brick-laying, rope-making, rattan-work, knitting of caps, stockings, printing, sewing, embroidery and bell-metal work. Among the weaving schools the most important is the Hole-Narsipur weaving school, where fly-shuttle

looms are used in weaving cloth and in the making of carpets and mats. In the Dodballapur and Chiknayakanhalli weaving schools the variety of out-turn included checks of different patterns, sadis, panches, towels, bed-sheets, turbans, dhoties, etc.

(3) One commercial school at Bangalore, in which instruction was given in book-keeping, correspondence, elementary banking, geography, short-hand, and type-writing. The Public Works Department Subordinate Accountants' class in this school was abolished for want of time to give instruction.

(4) One engineering school at Mysore for the training of sub-overseers, surveyors, draftsmen, taluk maistris, sub-surveyors, tank and work inspectors. A photography class was opened in this school and instruction was also given in ferrotype drawings.

(5) One school for deaf-mutes and blind boys; in which the American method of oral teaching is adopted for teaching the deaf-mutes, who were also taught weaving, sewing, knitting and mat-making. The blind boys made great progress in vocal and instrumental music. Attention was also paid to the art of making mats.

493. Schoolmasters trained at Mr. Tata's silk farm at Bangalore were posted as Sericultural Inspectors on Rs. 20 a month, to Magadi, Channapatna, Kankanhalli, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Goribidnur, Kunigal, Mandya and Chamrajnagar. They are required to explain to the raiyats engaged in silk industry, the improved methods of sericulture, the nature and causes of the diseases of silk-worms, and the importance of light, ventilation and disinfection of plants where they are reared, and to advise those raiyats generally on all matters relating to mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing.

494. Another direction in which attempts were made to impart instruction in special knowledge, was in the attachment of demonstration farms and school gardens to some Government normal schools, high schools, anglo-vernacular schools, and Kannada hobli schools. In these farms and schools, attention was given to the cultivation of a variety of cotton, vegetables, flowers, etc.

Number of schools with reference to provision made for boarding and physical exercise.

495. The public institutions under State control to which hostels for male students were attached were:—(a) 2 colleges: the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore; (b) 6 high schools: the high schools at the other district head-quarters; and (c) 1 Normal school: the one at Mysore. The hostels of the colleges at Bangalore and Mysore were used also by the students of the high schools attached to them; and, in the latter place, by the students of the engineering and of the Marimallappa's high school. The Normal School at Mysore has two hostels, one for Mahomedan and the other for Hindu students. These boarding institutions were well supplied with furniture and cooking utensils. The Principals and Head-masters assisted by committees maintain discipline in them and supervise their management.

496. The total number of hostels for the use of students in the State was 23; of which 18 were for male, and 5 for female, pupils, and of which 10 were managed by Government, and 13 were unaided. Boarders in all aggregated 1,069, of whom 707 were boys and 362 girls. Of the boarders, 108 belonged to arts colleges, 435 to secondary schools, 424 to primary schools, and 102 to special schools. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

497. The unaided boarding houses for male pupils were:—St. Joseph's Boarding School, the Hardwicke Students' Home, the Arsus' Students Home, and the Deaf and the Blind Students' Home at Mysore; the London Mission Boys' Home, and the Srinivasamandiram Orphanage at Bangalore; the Mission Orphanage at Kolar; and the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage at Tumkur. The unaided boarding houses for female pupils were:—the Mission Girls' Boarding Home, the London Mission Girls' Boarding Home and Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School Boarding Home at Bangalore; the Wesleyan Mission orphanage at Hassan; and the M. E. Orphanage at Kolar.

Physical exercise.

498. In the Central College at Bangalore, encouragement was given to cricket, tennis, hockey and foot-ball. Associated with the Maharani's College at Mysore, were a games club and a tennis-court, and croquet was also added. At the Maharaja's College at Mysore, cricket was a popular game

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499. The following table exhibits the percentages of boys and girls in each stage of education to the total number receiving instruction in public institutions :— Percentage of pupils in each stage of education to the total number of pupils

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	2·19	7·41	4·36	15·01	71·03
Girls	·17	2·72	1·33	7·34	88·44

500. The results of the university, college, secondary and special examinations are set out below :— Results of public examinations.

I. (1) *The B. A. degree Examination of December 1904*:— (*a*) *Science Branch.* Forty-eight out of 72 candidates passed, 45 being Hindus, 2 Mahomedans and 1 European or Eurasian; 20 out of 32 in Physics, 3 out of 4 in Mathematics (1 first class pass) and 7 out of 8 in Geology, passed from the Central College, Bangalore; and 13 out of 19 in History and 5 out of 9 in Mathematics (1 first class pass), from the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

(*b*) *English Language Branch*:—Thirty-nine out of 62 candidates passed, of whom 33 were Hindus, 2 Mahomedans, 2 Europeans or Eurasians and 2 others; 28 out of 42 being from the Central College, and 11 out of 20 from the Maharaja's College.

(*c*) *Second Language Branch*:—Forty-four out of 55 candidates passed, of whom 40 were Hindus, 2 Mahomedans, 1 was European or Eurasian and 1 Native Christian :—29 out of 37, including 2 first class passes, being from the Central College, and 15 out of 18 from the Maharaja's College.

(2) *First in Arts Examination*:—Sixty-one out of 134 candidates passed, of whom 59 were Hindus, 1 was a European or Eurasian and 1 Native Christian : 34 out of 80, including 2 first class passes, being from the Central, 19 out of 31 with one first class pass from the Maharaja's, and 8 out of 23 from the Shimoga, College.

II. (1) *Vidwat Examination, Sanskrit* :—Sixteen out of 24 candidates from public colleges and 5 out of 6 private candidates, passed ; of whom all were Hindus : 14 out of 21 (1 in Rigveda, 2 in Samaveda, 1 in Jyotisha, 1 in Vaidya, 3 in Tarka, 2 in Mimamsa, and 4 in Sahitya) being from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore ; and 2 out of 3, (1 in Vedanta and 1 in Sahitya) being from the Melkote Sanskrit College.

At the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore, a graduate was instructed in Sanskrit for the M. A. Degree examination, which he passed.

(2) *Kannada Pandits' Examination* :—One out of 5 candidates from public institutions and 1 out of 4 private candidates passed ; 1 of them being from the Mysore Normal School.

(3) *Moulvies' Examination*:—No candidate appeared for this examination, owing to the course of study having been extended from 2 to 3 years.

III. *Secondary Examinations.*

(1) *Matriculation Examination* :—Seventy-eight (including 2 female) candidates out of 258 candidates from 11 Government, and 21 out of 90 candidates from 4 aided, institutions, passed the Matriculation examination. Of the passed candidates, 95 were Hindus, 2 (girls) Europeans or Eurasians, 1 was a Native Christian and 1 Mahomedan. Thirteen out of 85 passed from the High school department of the Central, 15 out of 37 from that of the Maharaja's, and 9 out of 24 from that of the Shimoga, College ; 5 out of 12 passed from the Kolar, 2 out of 17 from the Chikmagalur, 9 out of 27 from the Chitaldrug, 8 out of 29 from the Hassan, 11 out of 31 from the Tumkur, 2 out of 4 from the Chikballapur, 3 out of 14 from the Channapatna, High School ; 3 out of 33 passed from the London Mission High School, 7 out of 24 from the Wesleyan Mission High School at Bangalore, and 10 out of 41 from the Wesleyan Mission High School at Mysore ; and two from the Maharani's College, Mysore.

(2) *English Lower Secondary Examination* :—Two-hundred and sixty-one out of 382 male candidates from 66 Government institutions, 9 out of 9 female candidates from 3 Government institutions, as well as 85 out of 233 male candidates from

22 aided institutions, 3 out of 3 female candidates from 1 aided institution, and 18 other candidates passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. Of the passed candidates, 3 boys and 4 girls were Europeans or Eurasians; 10 boys Native Christians; and 337 boys and 8 girls Hindus; and 14 boys were Mahomedans.

Twenty-nine students passed the Lower Secondary Examination from the Tumkur, 16 from the Kolar, 14 from the Chikmagalur, 13 from the Shimoga, 10 from the Chitaldrug, 9 from the Hassan, 8 from the Chikballapur, 8 from the Channapatna, High School; 7 from the London Mission High School and 4 from the Wesleyan Mission High School at Bangalore; and 5 from the Wesleyan Mission High School at Mysore; in all 123. The remaining number of successful candidates belonged to unspecified institutions in the State.

(3) *Vidyarthi Examination in Sanskrit*:—One hundred and sixty out of 290 candidates passed the Vidyarthi Examination in Sanskrit, 64 in the first and 96 in the second class; of the successful candidates, 102 belonged to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, 18 to the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College and 6 were private students; the rest being from other institutions in the State. A sum of Rs. 149 was spent in the shape of rewards to some of the passed candidates.

(4) *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination*:—Twenty-two out of 36 candidates passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination: 3 in the first and 19 in the second class. Of the successful candidates, 20 appeared from the Mysore Normal School and 2 were private students. Eight of them were Mahomedans.

(5) *Kannada Lower Secondary Examination*:—(*a*) In the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination 548 out of 1,146 male candidates from 245 State, and 48 out of 100 candidates from 19 aided, institutions, as well as 49 out of 210 private students together with 1 student from an unspecified institution, in all, 646 out of 1,457 candidates passed, of whom 604 were Hindus, 40 Mahomedans, and 2 Native Christians. (*b*) Twenty-three out of 35 female candidates from 15 State, 16 out of 28 female candidates from 8 aided, institutions, together with one out of 7 private female students passed this examination, of whom 24 were Hindus, 8 Native Christians, and 8 Mahomedans.

IV. Special Examinations.

(1) *Training School Examination for Masters*:—Two out of 6 candidates, of whom 1 was a private student, passed the Upper Secondary Branch of the Training School Examination. One of them was a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan. Five candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary Branch of this examination but none of them passed.

(2) *Examination for Mistresses, Lower Secondary*:—Four out of 5 candidates passed this examination; of whom 2 were Hindus and 2 Native Christians. Two of them were from a State, and 2 from an aided, institution.

(3) *Examination for Masters, Primary*:—One out of 2 candidates from a Government institution, passed this examination. He was a Native Christian.

(4) *Examination for Mistresses, Primary*:—Two out of 5 candidates from an aided institution passed this test. They were Native Christians.

(5) *Examination in Engineering and Surveying*:—Twenty-eight out of 42 candidates from a Government institution passed the examination in Engineering and Surveying, of whom 26 were Hindus and 2 Mahomedans.

(6) *Industrial Examination*:—Two out of 3 candidates from a Government institution passed the Industrial Examination, both of whom were Hindus.

(7) *Commercial Examination*:—Nine out of 18 candidates passed the Commercial Examination, of whom all were Hindus.

Controlling agency.

501. In the administration of the department, the Inspector-General was assisted by 1 Assistant, 9 Deputy and 5 Assistant Deputy Inspectors, of whom 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Deputy Inspector did the inspecting of the Hindustani schools. During the year under report 91 institutions were inspected by the Inspector-General, and 184 institutions by his Assistant. The number of schools inspected by the other officers was 251 middle schools for boys and girls; 1,661 primary schools for boys and girls, both aided and unaided; as well as

4 Sanskrit and special schools. The committees of village schools showed great interest in their administration.

502. The following table exhibits the main items of the direct expenditure on public instruction in the State during the year under report:— Expenditure

Institutions	University Education	Secondary Education, General		School Education, special		Total
	Arts Colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
or men	1,29,376	3,53,284	2,13,751	32,43	99,158	8,27,999
or women	12,876	84,233	66,175	1,415	2,660	1,67,359
Total ...	1,42,252	4,37,517	2,79,926	53,845	1 01,818	9,95,358

503. The indirect expenditure on public instruction during the year amounted to Rs. 2,89,126, of which Rs. 63,900 were spent by way of scholarships to both male and female students. The total outlay on education was thus Rs. 12,84,484 against Rs. 12,18,101 in 1903-04.

504. The expenditure from the State Fund was Rs. 7,02,718 against Rs. 7,07,996 in the previous year or 54·71 per cent, from local rates or cesses Rs. 2,65,890 against Rs. 2,50,019 or 20·70 per cent, from Municipal Funds Rs. 30,793 against Rs. 33,794 or 2·40 per cent, from fees collected Rs. 1,29,662 against Rs. 1,07,179 or 10·09 per cent, from all other sources Rs. 1,55,421 against Rs. 1,19,113 or 12·10 per cent. The percentage of the outlay on education to the total revenue of the State was 6·20. Proportion of expenditure from each source to total cost.

505. The annual average cost from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds—calculated on direct expenditure alone—of educating each pupil was in the Government institutions Rs. 10-15-4, in the aided institutions Rs. 11-5-11, and in the unaided institutions Rs. 6-1-10, in all institutions, Rs. 11-10-5. The average cost of education per head of population in the State was 3 annas 9 pies. The cost to public revenue per head of population was 2 annas 1 pie

506. The total amount spent on the English colleges in the State was Rs. 1,17,002, of which Rs. 61,900 being on the Central College at Bangalore, Rs 42,226 on the Maharaja's College and Rs. 12,876 on the Maharani's College at Mysore. The annual cost of educating each pupil on the average monthly roll of these institutions was Rs. 329-9-4. The total cost of the 15 High Schools, of which 3 were aided Mission institutions in the State, was Rs. 1,49,540, the annual average outlay on educating each pupil of those schools being Rs. 50-1-6. Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

507. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 1,81,142 or 14·0 per cent of the total expenditure on education in the State. The contribution from State revenue was Rs. 1,28,765; from Local Funds, Rs. 5,691; from Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,680; from fees, Rs. 1,142; and from other sources, Rs 43,864. Towards the cost of female education in the State, the Wesleyan Mission contributed Rs. 25,438; the London Mission, Rs. 5,267; the Roman Catholic Mission, Rs. 4,847; the M. E. Mission, Rs. 2,202; the Church of England Zenana Mission, Rs. 1,279; and other private bodies, Rs. 4,731. All Government and aided schools for Hindu and Mahomedan girls are free. Expenditure on female education.

508. The expenditure on hostels during the year, exclusive of the outlay on buildings, was Rs. 65,109, of which Rs. 48,403 being on hostels for male students and Rs. 16,706 on hostels for female students. To the aggregate outlay under this head, Rs. 7,447 was contributed from State revenue; Rs. 25,925, from subscriptions and endowments; and Rs. 31,737, from fees. Expenditure on hostels.

509 The total amount of public revenue disbursed in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 63,900 or 4·98 per cent of the total amount disbursed on education. Scholarships held in arts colleges amounted to Rs. 12,167; in professional colleges, to Rs. 19,443; in secondary schools, to Rs. 16,826; and in special schools, to Rs. 15,464. Of the outlay on scholarships for scientific and technical instruction, Scholarships.

Rs. 13,322 was spent on the students prosecuting their studies in England and America. Scholarships for the study of medicine in India amounted to Rs. 8,977; of engineering, to Rs. 2,100; of technical arts, to Rs. 4,023; and of forestry, to Rs. 402. Thirty-seven Mahomedan scholarships, apart from those held in the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, were awarded during the year, of which 3 were held in colleges, 26 in high schools, and 8 in Anglo-vernacular schools. Nine scholarships were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensionaries; one of them was held in a high school, and 8 were held in Anglo-vernacular middle schools. Besides the outlay under this head, a sum of Rs. 3,608 was spent on scholarships out of the amount allotted as grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-aid.

510. The total outlay under this head was Rs. 1,12,668 or 8·77 per cent of the aggregate outlay on education in the year under report. Of this amount, contribution from State Funds amounted to Rs. 85,955; from Village School Fund, to Rs. 2,798; from Local Funds General, to Rs. 14,999; and from Municipal Funds, to Rs. 8,916. To Sanskrit colleges and schools was granted Rs. 17,749; to Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 19,653; to Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 20,711; to High schools, Rs. 8,550; to students' homes, Rs. 7,521; to Anglo-vernacular schools for boys Rs. 12,435 and for girls, Rs. 1,980; to a commercial school, Rs. 360; to industrial schools, Rs. 18,151; and to other institutions Rs. 5,558.

Grants for buildings and furniture.

511. A sum of Rs. 4,000, was sanctioned towards grants for buildings, of which Rs. 3,990 was incurred on buildings and furniture, Rs. 1,000 being for the European school on the Kolar Gold Fields, Rs. 2,000 for the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage for girls at Hassan, and Rs. 400 for the Wesleyan Mission Boarding School for girls at Bangalore. The rest of the allotment was applied to the purchase of furniture and apparatus.

Amount spent on school buildings by the Education and Public Works Departments.

512. During the year under report, the amount expended by the Education department on school buildings, was Rs. 28,615. The works, completed during the year by that department, were the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Malvalli and Channagiri, a primary school at Kankanhalli, a girls' school at Jagalur, 5 village schools on standard plans; and the buildings under construction were the Chiknayakanhalli Anglo-Vernacular school, two village schools on standard plans, the Sargur Anglo-Vernacular school and the Talkad school. The department of Public Works spent on educational buildings Rs. 20,765. The principal works completed by the department were: the repairs of the Central College and its hostel, improvements of the Maharaja's, and the Maharani's, College at Mysore, and the hostel of the Tumkur, and the extension of the Hassan, High school.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1904-05).

Encouragemnt to authors.

513. The total amount spent by way of encouragement to authors of literary works and to periodicals was Rs. 3,781; of which, among other items, Rs. 800 was subscribed for 200 copies of *Karnataka Kavya Kalanidhi*; Rs. 500 for 200 copies of *Karnataka Granthamala*; Rs. 301 for buying up the right of translation into Kannada of "Tales of Indian Chivalry" by M. Macmillan; Rs. 300 for 75 copies of Educational Review; and Rs. 250 for purchasing the copy right of *Kathavali*, Part II.

III. Literature. (1904-05).

Literature.

514. Under Regulation I of 1894, 53 books and periodicals were registered during the year under report against 46 in the previous year. Copyright was registered for 26, against 28, works; the fee therefor amounting to Rs. 52 against Rs. 56 in 1903-04. Thirty-seven of the publications were in the vernaculars of the State, and of them 5 related to religion, 8 to philosophy (mental and moral), 4 to languages, 3 to history and biography, 4 to mathematics, and one each to natural science, poetry, drama and fiction. There were 6 books in the English or other European languages and 9 in more languages than one; mostly, miscellaneous publications. There was but one work in an Indian classical language.

CHAPTER VIII.- MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1904-05).

Number of Muzrai institutions.

515. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State during the year under report was 1,649, with an aggregate annual cash grant from public revenue of Rs. 3,27,786. Many of them have, besides, land inams. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India are endowed by the State with cash grants amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

516. The total receipts during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 6,30,568; and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,58,745, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,71,823 at the end of 1904-05. The total amount at the credit of the several Muzrai institutions, at the end of the year, was Rs. 11,72,737 of which Rs. 5,08,500 stood invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes; and Rs. 3,26,600 in the Mysore Government 5% deposits.

Construction and repairs.

517. Repairs to 104 Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 89,112, the cost being met from the funds of the institutions concerned, supplemented by contributions from devotees and by grants-in-aid of Rs. 18,730 from State funds. The more important works ordered during the year were :—

(*a*) repairs to the Ummattoor tank belonging to Sri Chamarajeswaraswami temple at Chamrajnagar at a cost of Rs. 16,059;

(*b*) repairs to the bathing ghat of the Uttaradi Matt at H. Narsipur;

(*c*) repairs to temples at Tirumale in the Magadi Taluk, Molur in the Channapatna Taluk, Melkote in the French Rocks sub-taluk, Palya in the Alur sub-taluk and Pillangiri in the Shimoga Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 21,602;

(*d*) repairs to the Gumbaz at Seringapatam and at Channapatna at a cost of Rs. 7,336.

Local committees

518. Fifteen local committees composed of members called dharmadarsis were appointed during the year to supervise the administration of Muzrai institutions, the total number of such committees up to the end of June 1905 being 216.

Mattams.

519. The land endowments in the Mysore State, of 5 Mattams were brought under the control of the Muzrai department during the year—of three on account of mismanagement of the Mattams and of two on account of non-appointment of successors to deceased Gurus. At the end of 1904-05, the total number of Mattams, whose endowments were administered by Government, was 12.

520. In two of these Mattams, *viz.*, Sivaganga Matt and the Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale, the scale of expenditure was revised, provision being made for the maintenance of a Sanskrit school in each of those places.

521. A successor to the priesthood of the Bairagi Matt in the French Rocks sub-taluk was recognized by Government during the year.

522. A monthly cash grant of Rs. 3-8-0 was sanctioned in favor of Kamabala Lingayet Matt in the Nelamangala Taluk.

Resumption.

523. The endowments of two temples : one in the Koppa Taluk and the other in the Bangalore city were, owing to mismanagement on the part of their *vahivatdars*, brought under the control of Government.

Restoration of inam lands and cash grants.

524. Land endowments, which had been resumed by Government owing to the buildings having been in disrepair, were restored in the case of 5 institutions. In one case, the inam lands which had been illegally alienated by the *pujari*, were resumed and restored to the institution. A grant of Rs. 17 was sanctioned to the Rameswara temple in the Chamrajpet extension of the Bangalore city.

Prince Gulam-Mahomed's charity fund.

525. The income during the year from the Government of India Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,65,000 invested by Prince Gulam Mahomed on account

of the charity established by him, amounted to Rs. 11,163, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,676 ; the balance at the close of the year including the savings of previous years being Rs. 8,017. There were on the 30th June 1905, 145 recipients of this charity, of whom 84 were Mahomedans, 45 Christians and 16 Brahmins.

Gumbaz and other Mahomedan institutions at Seringapatam.

526. The Gumbaz, the tombs and the Mausoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the Masjids, at Seringapatam, for the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 12,911 is annually assigned under the head " Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements, " were preserved in good condition, and the services, connected therewith, were duly performed.

Palace Muzrai institutions.

527. Twenty eight institutions enjoying a total annual cash grant of Rs. 70,588 were under the direct control of the Officer in charge of the Palace Muzrai institutions. During the year under report, their total receipts amounted to Rs. 81,435 and their total expenditure to Rs. 78,200. Inclusive of the savings of previous years, the amount at their credit to the end of 1904-05 was Rs. 14,668. They were all in good condition with their services regularly performed.

Educational institutions.

528. The Sanskrit colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Vedavedanta Bodhani Patasala at Melkote which are under the control of the Muzrai department, continued to do good work. The College at Mysore was repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,245.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

529. Five institutions : the Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, the Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, the Friend-in-need Society and the Girdlestone Ward for the Incurables at Bangalore, and the Anathalaya at Mysore, enjoyed monthly grants of Rs. 18-12-0, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, respectively, from the Muzrai department.

Inspections.

530. During the year, the Secretary to Government in the Muzrai department inspected all the important Muzrai institutions in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan. He also inspected His Highness the Maharaja's charities at Tirupathi in the North Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

Miscellaneous.

531. The compilation of the Muzrai quit rent registers was completed in respect of 47 taluks down to the end of June 1905.

II. Archæology (1904-05).

Inscriptions.

532. Of the four volumes that remained on hand at the end of 1903-04, three, namely, Part II of the Shimoga district volume and the volumes relating to the Kolar and Tumkur districts were issued during the year under report. The first contains 1,038 inscriptions dating from the 5th century and completes the survey of the western districts of the State ; the Kolar volume consists of 1,347 inscriptions dating from the 4th century ; and the Tumkur volume, of 689 inscriptions dating from the 5th century. Among the many important new informations gathered during the year are facts bearing on the history of the Changalva and Kongalva kings and the part they played in Coorg.

533. The one volume that remained on hand at the end of the year related to the Bangalore district, and the printing of it was well advanced. The whole series of the Epigraphia Carnatica having been very nearly completed, it was arranged that a compendium should be prepared giving in a convenient form the collective results of the varied historical information scattered throughout the different volumes, and that a portfolio of architectural drawings should be brought out exhibiting the details of architectural features, with descriptive notes and an introduction.

534. In one of the watch towers erected by Kempe Gowda in the 16th century at the four cardinal points round Bangalore was found a big metal bell with inscriptions in Chinese characters. Efforts are being made to get them interpreted.

Archæological researches.

535. The principal manuscript works of literature obtained during the year under review are : (1) *Uttara-purana* (in Sanskrit) by Gunabhadra, probably of the date 898 A. D.; (2) *Santinatha-purana* (Kannada champu work) by Ponna, of the 10th century; (3) *Yogamrita* (Kannada treatise on Jain philosophy) probably of the 15th century ; (4) *Karnataka-Sanjivana* (Kannada lexicon of words spelt with the three distinctive forms of L in that language—*rala*, *kula*, and *kshala*) by Sringara Kavi, probably of the 16th century ; (5) *Vastu-Kosa* (Kannada poetical vocabulary with meanings of Sanskrit words) which is a complete copy of Nagavarma's *Nighantu*,

probably of the 12th century, a standard work of the Kannada language never yet published.

Conservation of ancient buildings.

536. The complete restoration of the famous temple of Kedaresvara at Halebid, long in ruins, was estimated to cost Rs. 89,000. It was decided that, for the present, works calculated to restore the original design of the temple and to preserve the temple from further ruin should be executed at a cost of Rs. 15,000. In addition to thoroughly repairing the basement, the roof and the porch, the earth-backing of the elaborately carved horizontal stones in the walls will be removed and the stones reset in concrete, gaps in the latter being filled up as far as possible with similar figures from the ruins in the neighbourhood; the statues of the freize, some of which are stacked in the compound of the temple, will be restored to their places; and the pinnacles and cornice slabs, and the turrets on the walls and flights of steps, now lying scattered in the ruins, will be reset.

III. Government Press (1904-05).

Reforms.

537. Upon a consideration of the opinions of the Committee appointed to report on the proposals of Mr. Fisher of the Madras Government Press to improve the working of the Government Central Press at Bangalore, the following measures were sanctioned in April 1905.—

(1) the appointment of a competent expert as Superintendent of the Press;
(2) increase of pay to the manager and foreman and the abolition of overtime allowances to them;
(3) amalgamation of the Jail Press with the Central Press;
(4) relieving the Press entirely of the work of translating Government Orders and Notifications;
(5) construction of an additional block to increase the accommodation for the Press;
(6) purchase of new machinery and types;
(7) installing an electric motor at the Press for working the printing and other machines, as well as for lighting the Press buildings;
(8) reforms in the system of payments and accounts; and
(9) preparation of a Press Manual.

Partial effect was given to the scheme of re-organization in the Press in the remaining two months of the year.

Work executed.

538. Owing to a change in the system of account, it has not been possible to compare the *value* of the work turned out during the year with that of the work executed in the previous year. In the quantity of the work executed, there was a decrease, taking the figures for both the Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore together, as noted below:—

	1903-04	1904-05
Number of pages composed	42,986	30,585
Number of copies printed	105,33,630	68,17,639
Number of books bound	9,71,234	7,26,194
Value of type cast	Rs. 7,280	Rs. 2,711

Receipts.

539. The receipts from the Gazette in the shape of subscriptions, advertisement charges, etc., "amounted to" Rs. 2,110 against Rs. 2,077 in the previous year. The receipts under Miscellaneous amounted to Rs. 100 against Rs. 498.

Expenditure.

540. The cost of the printing establishments both at Bangalore and Mysore was, during the year under report, Rs. 72,335 against Rs. 92,229 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 19,894, which was due to the purchase, in 1903-04, of new machinery and types.

IV. Government Stationery (1904-05).

Stock.

541. The balance of stock at the beginning of the year was of the value of Rs. 44,582, the errors in the return of the previous year being rectified. Stock of the value of Rs. 79,739 was added during the year against Rs. 79,264 in

1903-04, *viz.*, Europe stationery, Rs. 18,706; country articles purchased locally, Rs. 51,649; blank books received from the Government Press, Rs. 7,591; articles returned from different departments, etc., Rs. 1,793.

Supply to Public departments.

542. The total cost of the stationery issued to the Public departments of the State was Rs. 79,868 against Rs. 82,382, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,514, although the number of offices served was 9 more than in the previous year. The decrease resulted from the smaller supplies to the Government Press (Rs. 41,975 against Rs. 46,705) and the employment of prison labour in packing and unpacking instead of professional carpenters and workmen.

Balance.

543. The year closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 44,453.

V. Meteorology (1904-05).

Observatories.

544. There was during the year under report no change in the number of Observatories in the State; which consisted of a first class Central Observatory at Bangalore with self-recording instruments, and three second class Observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The situation of the Observatory at Hassan was found to be not altogether satisfactory.

Instruments

545. The different self-recording instruments in the Central Observatory worked very satisfactorily, their continuous records not being subjected to any interruption. A new Anemometer No. 791 C was supplied to the Bangalore Observatory in the place of the one worn out and a new maximum thermometer to the Observatory at Mysore in the place of the one damaged.

Working.

446. The records of the Bangalore Observatory were carefully reduced and tabulated for embodiment in the special publications. The daily telegrams giving the 8 A. M. observations were regularly despatched from the Bangalore Observatory to the Indian Meteorological department at Simla, Madras and Bombay; from the Mysore and Chitaldrug Observatories to Simla alone; and from the Hassan Observatory to Madras alone. The 8-hour, 10-hour and 16-hour daily observations were all duly posted and regularly despatched from the four stations to Calcutta, at the end of each month. A weekly abstract of the mean daily observations at each of the four Stations in the State, and a monthly abstract of the means for each Station were as usual regularly published in the *Mysore Gazette*. In addition to this, the whole of the year's observations were issued in the form of a special annual report.

Inspection.

547. The Bangalore Central Observatory was during the year inspected by the Director General of Indian Observatories, who was satisfied with its equipment and working.

Rain-registration

548. There were during the year under report about 200 rain-registering stations in the State. Twenty new rain gauges and 24 new measure glasses were issued during the year. Rain gauges inspected in 1904-05, numbered 149 or about 74 per cent of the total rain gauges, in the State. The twelfth rain-fall report for the year 1904 was compiled and printed during the year.

Expenditure.

549. The out-lay on the Meteorological Department in 1904-05 was Rs. 12,975 against Rs. 12,744 in 1903-04.

VI. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1904-05).

I. The Lal-Bagh, Bangalore.

Season.

550. The rain-fall at this garden was 25·25 inches, being under half the amount of the previous year and 10 inches under the average. There was, however, no scarcity of water in the wells and tanks and the season was, on the whole, not a bad one for purely garden cultivation.

Garden improvements.

551. The different departments of the garden were all efficiently maintained. New vistas were opened up and new seats provided. Attention was paid to the improvement of the buildings, the fernery-pendal, and the fences, railings and foot-paths in the garden.

Cultivation and experiment.

552. The results of cultivation and experiment carried on in the garden in respect of fruiting plants and plants of commercial value are noted in para 215 *supra* under Agriculture.

Visitors.

553. The number of visitors to the garden during the year under report was, approximately, 250,000; and of carriages admitted, 15,428.

Apprentice gardeners and voluuteers.

554. There were, at the beginning of the year, 5 apprentices under instruction. One of them completed his course and left the garden during the year. Of the others, one died and his place was taken up by a new apprentice. There were, at the close of the official year, 4 students.

Educative value of the Lal-Bagh.

555. The educative influence of the Lal-Bagh has developed into one of its chief characteristics. The numerous rare and exotic plants growing in the garden and mostly classified and named, afford an object lesson to every student of plant life. The artistic arrangement of ornamental plants for purposes of decoration is calculated to stimulate a love of the beautiful in nature and art. Experiments for testing the local value of new plants are always in progress and students and volunteers for gardening appointments are allowed to watch and study them free of charge. Certificates of merit are also given to the deserving volunteers by the Superintendent. A great deal of written information in respect of plant life and plant culture is supplied by the Superintendent to correspondents in almost every part of India and Burma in addition to the loan of books and pamphlets on horticulture or sylviculture. The correspondence conducted by the Superintendent with foreign institutions of a like nature has resulted in the collection at the Garden of valuable literature in the departments of botany, horticulture, agriculture, forestry and other allied subjects. Annual reports and occasional papers on special subjects of popular interest are published and circulated. Another important work of great educational value to students of botany — work which has been in progress for the last eighteen years—is the illustrating of the plants in the garden in water colours. A fine collection of these botanical drawings, arranged according to their natural orders, constitutes a unique feature of the Lal-Bagh.

Horticultural shows.

556. The usual summer and winter shows of flowers, fruits and vegetables were held in the garden at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,182 against an income of Rs. 629. The summer show was, on the whole, satisfactory and at it a gold and a bronze medal were awarded to a local Indian firm of florists. The winter show except in regard to fruits which suffered from the failure of the monsoon was up to the average.

Receipts and Expenditure.

557. The receipts during the year from the disposal of plants and seeds and from the gate-money on the occasion of shows amounted to Rs. 2,964 or Rs. 870 less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the shorter crop of sisal bulbels. The gratis issues of plants, etc., from the garden were valued at Rs. 369. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,820 against Rs. 26,170 in 1903-04.

II. Other gardens and parks.

Other public gardens.

558. The more important of the other public gardens and parks maintained by the State were, as in 1903-04, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon and the Curzon Park at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the Exotic gardens at Nundydroog. The area of the Gordon Park was reduced by the exclusion of the bund of the Kukarhalli tank and the basin forming the bathing ghats under the tank. The net cost of maintaining these gardens amounted to Rs. 11,084 against Rs. 10,400 in 1903-04.

VII. Government Museum (1904-05).

General.

559. This institution is provided with many objects of importance to the students of technical arts and industries. Articles of local artware are, in addition to being exhibited in variety, sold to the public. A Reading Room and Library is maintained for the use of the public and the Curator is always present in the building to answer such verbal enquiries as may be made by visitors.

Visitors.

560. The total number of visitors in the year under report was 202,800 against 7,285 in 1903-04. Of those able to sign the visitors' book, 28,580 were men and ys and 875, women and girls. The attendance of gosha ladies was 5,870 against 554.

561. The students of the Central College at Bangalore frequently attended the museum to study there the fossil and geological collections.

Additions.

562. To the stock in the Museum were added through departmental collection, donations, exchange and purchase, 344 indigenous medical drugs, 50 plants, 124 natural history specimens, 35 specimens of minerals, 34 of coins and 104 of curios from other countries. The total number of coins of all metals was 4,152 and of medals 71.

Artware.

563. During the year, artware was sold to the value of Rs. 749, of which the greater part was realized for articles exhibited by the artizans themselves.

Cost.

564. The cost of the institution was Rs. 2,928 against Rs. 3,427 in 1903-04.

VIII. Printing Presses (1904-05).

565. Including the Government Press there were in the State during the year under report 26 presses ; of which 13 were in the Bangalore, 11 in the Mysore, one in the Kolar and one in the Chitaldrug district. There were 8 newspapers and 15 periodicals, including the Government Gazette.

IX. Libraries (1904-05).

Government libraries.

566. There were two Government libraries :— the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore, and the Oriental Library at Mysore. In the former institution, Rs. 903 was spent on books, magic lantern slides and stereographs, and Rs. 80 as subscriptions to the journals and magazines for the reading room. In the latter institution additions to the library during the year were 419 printed Sanskrit, and Kannada manuscripts, among which were 24 rare works of special interest. Forty-two manuscripts and 243 printed books were issued from the Library. To the Palace Library were added 217 rare palm leaf manuscripts.

Private libraries and reading rooms.

567. During the year under report, there were in the State, 6 private libraries and 41 reading rooms, of which two were Mahomedan institutions. Their object was one or more of the following :—

(1) diffusion of useful knowledge.
(2) intellectual and social improvement.
(3) encouragement of female education.
(4) propagation of religious knowledge.
(5) promotion of education among Mahomedans.

The members of these institutions numbered in all 1,696 ; the total income of these institutions was Rs. 6,285.

The Central Book Depot.

568. On the 1st July 1904, the value of stock in the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 1,23,084, and of the stock in all branch depôts, Rs. 7,824, making a total of Rs. 1,30,908. The stock was increased during the year by books, maps, etc., valued at Rs. 33,736. The avails of sale during the year amounted to Rs. 26,759 in all depôts taken together, the sale proceeds of the Central Depôt alone amounting to Rs. 10,857. The commission allowed to branch book-depôt-keepers and purchasers, was Rs. 1,694. Books of the value of Rs. 2,901 were supplied to libraries of schools and to Government offices.

B. K. VENKATA VARADA IYENGAR,
Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore, in the Genl. & Rev. Dept.

The 30th April 1906.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 1497
Date

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the State showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-05.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, B.L., K.C.I.E. ...	Dewan ..	18th March 1901	...	
Rajamantra Pravina Mr. C. Sreenivasiengar ...	Member of Council	Do	...	
Rao Bahadur Mr. C. Madiah	Do ..	13th March 1904	...	
Mr. A. E. Staley, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1904	...	
Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.L. ..	Judge, Chief Court	17th June 1901	...	
Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L.	Do ...	1st Feb. 1904	..	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks
1. VI of 1904.—A Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore.	No	17 Sept. 04	
2. I of 1905.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, II of 1899.	No	1 Feb. 05	
3. II of 1905.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, I of 1884.	No	2 Mar. 05	
4. III of 1905.—The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.	Yes	28 June 05	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year								Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men							
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers for 1903-04	Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers, for 1904-5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cavalry	397	396	14	5	6	12	387	1	...	...	16	63	303	1,49,053	1,61,728	Swords and lances.	Employed on escorts, patrol and other duties.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infantry	1,809	1,689	133	31	69	74	1,648	3	...	...	44	379	1,225	2,18,360	2,10,855	Swords and muskets.	Employed in guarding the Huzur, District and Taluk Treasuries in the State.
Imperial Service Troops-	516	516	5	2	7	2	510	1	...	...	18	75	417	3,41,929	3,40,549	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances	Employed on escort, etc., duties.
Total ...	2,722	2,601	152	38	82	88	2,545	5	...	...	78	517	1,950	7,09,342	7,13,132		The troops are efficient for the purpose for which they are maintained.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1904-05.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,637½	Rs. 9,75,607	239	2,087	38	158	194	3,193	Information not available	
Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police	14	100 to 850*									
Inspectors and Probationary Inspectors	102	30 to 200									
Chief Constables	13	35 to 100									
Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	766	10 to 25									
Constables	5,123	7 to 10									

* This includes the pay of the Special Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields who is a lent Officer from the Madras Service.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore	*7,427	*8,402	4,629	5,325	4,472	5,089	3,072	3,341	1,630	1,607	66·4	62·7	68·6	65·6	*Include pending cases of previous years

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,06,973	Rs. 2,30,383	Rs. 76,786	Rs. 74,529	37·09	32·3	Property stolen and recovered only in cognizable cases is given.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by pub ic, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	..
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	1	12	13	34
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	2
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	11	41	52	25
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	26	36	21
7	140,170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	3	4	...
		Total ...	23	83	106	82
	Class II—Serious Offence against the Person.					
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... By thugs	...	...	...	...
9		By dacoits	1	...	1	1
10		By robbers	2	1	3	...
11		By poison	...	1	1	3
12		Other murders	15	50	65	46
13	307	Attempts at murder	4	3	7	8
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	22	27	22
15	376	Rape	1	4	5	6
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	3	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	15	13	28	17
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	18	20	18
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	18	77	95	63
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	2	5	7	5
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	1	1	2	3

VII.

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	15	9	...	6	...	1	2	...	9	6	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	43	22	...	19	...	2	1	...	22	14	...
27	257	130	5	19	20	14	72	...	130	40	...
2	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...
69	318	162	5	45	20	17	75	..	162	61	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	52	...
49	121	35	...	10	...	1	...	...	1	10	...
5	20	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	22	...
23	47	13	1	9	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
11	13	5	3	...	...	...	2	...	14	2	...
17	20	14	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	61	...
69	135	46	1	8	3	15	19	...	...	...	...
5	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
...	6	2*	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		

* Information as to details of punishment not available.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Term of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			18	19	20	21
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	1	5	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	17	21	16
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	18	26	20
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder. By thugs	...	..	...	...
9		By dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		By robbers	...	...	...	...
11		By poison	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	...	1	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	1	1
15	376	Rape	..	...	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	2	3	2	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	7	6	4
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	..	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	...

VII—*contd.*

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	68	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	1	2	1	3	3	14	10	21	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	
2	3	..	2	1	1	2	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
		1	2	3	4	5
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	37	119	156	111
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	11	37	48	38
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purpose of extortion	2	3	5	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	22	115	137	93
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4	10	14	8
		Total ...	143	481	624	450
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	67	37	104	29
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	..
		Robbery with hurt — by other means	2	...	2	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling house	16	14	30	10
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise	11	10	21	14
		Robbery ... other robberies	27	42	69	52
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	20	52	72	36
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	20	72	92	67
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	*1,313	1,216	2,529	921
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	2	6	8	15
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	*1,478	1,449	2,927	1,144

* Includes 1 C. case which was ordered to be investigated.

VII—*contd.*

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
124	174	39	2	12	1	10	14	...	39	79	...
29	50	11	...	7	3	1	...	...	11	20	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	211	*75	1	14	5	9	43	...	72	79	...
13	15	10	2	5	1	...	2	...	10	1	...
462	822	*255	16	68	13	37	83	...	222	338	...
47	163	40	...	40	...	...	..	...	40	91	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
2	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	9	5	..	1	...	4	...	...	5	2	...
11	9	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	2	...
37	38	21	...	18	...	3	...	...	21	15	...
38	37	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	8	22	...
66	78	38	...	13	...	10	14	1	38	30	...
963	789	383	13	235	2	97	11	25	383	223	1
7	31	12	1	...	2	3	3	3	12	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,177	1,104	514	14	320	4	119	28	29	514	403	1

* 2 Juvenile offenders (1 warned and the other sentenced under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code). 1 accused was also convicted under Section 302, hence not shown here.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Term of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			18	19	20	21
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	3	3	4
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	..	3	...	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	..
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	..	18	4	1
29	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	3	...	1
		Total ...	2	38	17	12
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	..	..
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling house	...	...	...	...
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...	2	2
		{ other robberies	...	...	1	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	3	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	..	3	4	5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	31	39	55
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	..	4	2	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	41	48	63

VII—*contd.*

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remark
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
11	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	16	
1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	
24	16	7	5	10	5	18	10	155	
4	...	17	1	7	11	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	
3	5	4	...	1	6	...	...	...	
...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	
10	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	
105	57	49	5	4	2	...	...	52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	67	78	6	13	19	...	...	91	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during past year
		1	2	3	4	5
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	26	70	96	56
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	2	4
42	374 ...	Compulsory labor	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	26	72	98	60
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	74	45	119	42
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	83	292	375	214
		Theft { ordinary	869	2,043	2,912	1,557
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	56	107	163	100
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	15	127	142	244
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	25	94	119	80
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles...	15	30	45	13
		Total ...	1,137	2,738	3,875	2,250
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	5	9	14	6
50	Chapter VIII (B) C. P. C and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	52	56	29
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Excise Laws	...	2	2	5
		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Railway Laws	2	...	2	8
		Ditto Customs Laws	...	...	..	...
		Ditto Arms Act	4	78	82	68
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, Sec. 74 of Act III of 1888, Act III of 1889, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	23	101	124	130
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	Coffee thefts	5	30	35	17
		Offences against Explosives Regulation ...	...	...	...	3
		Ditto Forest Laws	1	...	1	6
		Ditto Village Police Rules ...	...	97	97	64
		Ditto do Sanitation Rules ...	...	13	13	33
		Ditto Game and Fish Preservation Regulation	...	5	5	7
		Ditto Mining Regulation	4	14	18	17
		Ditto Municipal Bye-laws ...	...	321	321	194
		Ditto Prisons Act	...	1	1	...
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	1	1	...
		Total	48	724	772	587
		Grand Total ...	*2,855	5,547	8,402	4,573

* Includes one C case which was ordered to be investigated.

VII—*contd.*

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
64	118	23	1	6	...	...	16	...	23	47	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	....
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
65	120	23	1	6	...	...	16	...	23	48	...
54	11	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
269	310	214	10	116	6	63	17	2	214	62	...
1,833	1,818	1,194*	35	645	60	158	223	72	1,191	424	...
86	60	29	2	11	2	9	5	...	29	22	...
120	178	102	...	92	2	4	3	1	102	50	..
90	153	61	3	21	2	6	29	...	61	54	...
34	62	37	1	30	...	6	...	...	37	21	...
2,486	2,601	1,642*	51	918	72	246	277	75	1,639	639	...
11	15	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	8	...
55	73	32	4	26	...	...	2	...	32	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	94	76	1	...	...	...	75	...	76	8	...
101	116	101	2	2	7	1	89	...	101	12	...
26	27	15	1	11	...	2	1	...	15	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
97	158	134	2	...	...	...	132	...	134	24	...
13	18	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	...	...
5	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...
16	19	9	...	6	...	1	2	...	9	9	...
321	350	342	...	...	...	...	342	...	342	8	...
1	1	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...
727	886	745	10	46	7	6	676	...	745	118	...
4,986	5,851	3,341‡	97	1,403	116	425	1,160	104	3,305	1,607	1

* Information for two not available.

‡ One juvenile offender warned, another sentenced under Section 562, C.P.C., one was also convicted for an offence under Section 302, I P C. Hence details not shown here. Information *re* details of conviction for four persons is not available.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons who died during or before trial	Term of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			18	19	20	21
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	5	2	...
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	5	2	..
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	3	1	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	...	69	57	18
		Theft { ordinary	2	386	196	100
45	408 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	5	5	3
46	411, 414 ..	Receiving stolen property	...	53	8	12
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	23	3	1
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles...	...	21	5	...
		Total ...	2	560	275	134
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.				
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B) C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against Gambling Act	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Opium Act	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Railway Laws	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Customs Laws	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Arms Act	...	1	...	...
52	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, Sec. 74 of Act III of 1888, Act III of 1889, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	10	..	...
53	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	Coffee thefts	...	7	5	...
		Offences against Explosives Regulation ...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Forest Laws	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Village Police Rules ...	...	2	...	...
		Ditto do Sanitation Rules ...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Game and Fish Perservation Regulation	...	..	...	...
		Ditto Mining Regulation	...	3	3	1
		Ditto Municipal Bye-laws ...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Prisons Act	...	1	...	...
		Prevention of cruelty to animals	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	24	8	2
		Grand Total ...	5	686	376	231

VII—*concld.*

of and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	42	
116	65	17	6	5	5	1	..	126	
6	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	
14	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
179	90	30	8	6	5	1	...	207	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	
1	17	10	1	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	17	10	1	...	...	...	...	18	
343	191	136	20	29	29	19	10	570	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and of those dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1904-05					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
Sessions Judges ...	150	224	29	310	29	..	...	1	395	360	6	150	158	...	...	55	
District Magistrates ...	62	81	13	79	4	82	...	...	145	178	...	49	121	5	1	2	
Other Magistrates ..	13,324	15,413	934	4,879	1,403	18,032	...	...	22,633	25,248	3,788	13,030	6,695	336	39	1,360	
Total ...	13,526	15,718	976	5,268	1,436	13,114	...	1	23,173	25,795	3,794	13,229	6,974	341	40	1,417	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore	38	35	96	62	59	31	68	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	46	
Sessions Judges (3 Divisions) ...	36	30	105	53	10	7	41	32	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	6	
Magistrates of Districts (8 Districts).	46	33	403	248	129	69	286	154	1	1	...	...	14	8	44	27	
Total ...	120	98	604	363	198	107	395	221	1	1	...	...	16	10	103	79	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Cases.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand		Total		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance		Suits filed during present year									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks (Suits not estimable in money)
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs.100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs.1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs.5,000	Ex-parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
											Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Yrs. m. d.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	5,149	4,953	14,809	15,087	19,958	20,040	14,809	15,177	5,149	*4,796	19,59,806 3 5	690	13,856	541	10,435	3,852	412	143	...	7,400	2,308	2,014	3,455	17,26,022 1 5	0 3 9	245
Subordinate Judges' Courts	772	1,016	3,934	3,114	4,706	4,130	3,892	3,415	814	715	6,41,376 1 3	59	3,002	43	1,964	975	72	77	12	1,679	533	477	726	7,46,208 11 2	0 2 19	14
District Courts ...	53	57	66	53	119	110	56	51	63	59	4,92,292 3 11	2	17	34	9	10	...	8	18	5	9	10	27	3,89,472 14 2	0 9 13	8
Total ...	5,974	6,026	18,809	18,254	24,783	24,280	18,757	18,643	6,026	5,570	30,93,474 13 7	761	16,875	618	12,408	4,837	484	228	30	9,084	2,850	2,501	4,208	28,61,703 10 9	0 5 7	267

* Sixty-seven suits which were pending in the Court of Honnali, having been transferred to other Courts have not been shown as pending.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil Cases—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Value of opening balance	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Past year	Present year	Value of present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	Remarks
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
unsiffs' Courts	3,947	3,803	5,80,792 1 3	21,988	21,916	31,17,250 5 4	25,935	25,719	38,39,631 10 10	22,132	22,286	32,03,635 3 5	3,803	3,427	6,35,996 7 5	3,231	48	3	
ubordinate Judges' Courts ...	1,181	1,164	7,00,677 12 1	5,910	4,675	15,99,852 3 10	7,091	5,839	19,23,167 11 11	5,927	5,062	15,14,070 12 7	1,164	777	4,09,096 15 4	535	236	...	
istrict Courts	41	41	12,63,383 6 1	121	140	9,16,752 7 2	162	181	15,00,827 10 6	121	131	10,30,299 7 3	41	50	4,70,528 3 3	33	14	3	
Total ..	5,169	5,008	25,44,953 3 5	28,019	26,725	56,33,855 0 4	33,188	31,733	72,63,627 1 3	28,180	27,479	57,18,005 7 3	5,008	4,254	15,15,621 10 0	3,799	298	6	

APPENDIX XII

Civil Work—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.												
hief Court of Mysore—																								
Appeals from original decrees	299	271	225	343	524	614	253	318	271	*198	96,979 1 0	3,01,013 2 10	147	207	44	49	41	40	18	19	3	3	521·73	350·37
Do from appellate decrees	197	144	180	259	377	403	233	225	144	178	27,503 9 6	80,633 14 9	125	124	73	56	24	12	9	5	2	28	452·16	236·91
Do from original orders ...	58	44	79	79	137	123	93	92	44	31	.....	.....	54	59	13	9	4	5	19	19	...	...	222·98	115·44
Do from appellate orders ...	11	3	4	9	15	12	12	4	3	8	.....	.....	11	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	388 25	96·75
istrict Judges' Courts—																								
Appeals from decrees ...	847	580	192	343	1,039	923	459	324	580	†307	97,516 2 7	66,127 1 1	238	158	87	70	60	23	36	35	58	33	297·22	286·31
Do from orders ..	93	105	116	59	209	164	104	76	105	88	.....	.....	42	31	12	9	1	1	14	21	35	14	218·00	136·26
b-Judges' Courts—																								
Appeals from decrees ...	62	164	737	412	799	576	466	444	333	132	89,412 13 3	92,771 13 8	295	255	72	79	32	32	26	31	41	47	75·00	89·66
Do from orders ...	...	...	33	30	33	3	33	30	...	...	.. ...	.....	4	6	6	16	...	...	17	6	6	2	50·00	24·05
Total ...	1,567	1,311	1,566	1,534	3,133	2,845	1,653	1,513	1,480	942	3,11,416 10 4	5,40,566 0 4	916	844	307	288	162	118	140	136	128	127	290·66	174·47

* 98 transferred. † 292 appeals transferred to Sub-Courts at the close of the year. Hence not shown as pending.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the calendar year 1904.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under-trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jails
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Bangalore	1 Central Jail	1,011	6,924	7,728	7,935	1053·92	1053·51	1,107	94,190 5 2	9·49	16
Mysore and Head-quarters of other Districts and Taluks.	1 District Jail and 77 Lock-ups										

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents, registry of which has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	57,637	60,544	21,579	22,506	30,015	31,997	435	460	316	384	4,555	5,197	56,900	59,989	1,36,73,434	1,23,21,899	431	399	306	156	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Description	Past year							Present year							Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realized			
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Mortgages ...	* 21,579	48,34,013	0	0	38,720	8	0	* 22,406	47,77,183	0	0	42,493	2	0	* Actual number registered under the various heads is given here.
Sale deeds ...	30,015	50,50,253	0	0	43,964	8	0	31,742	52,66,488	0	0	49,836	12	0	
Wills ...	435	.....			1,633	4	0	460	.....			1,699	0	0	
Money bonds ...	316	82,512	0	0	381	4	0	384	1,96,786	0	0	615	8	0	
Miscellaneous ...	4,555	37,06,656	0	0	27,833	6	0	4,997	20,81,442	0	0	25,061	7	6	
Total ...	.....	.....			1,12,537	14	0	.....	.....			1,19,705	13	6	
Deduct Expenditure ...	.....	.....			82,164	14	9	.....	.....			84,861	3	2	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....			30,372	15	3	.....	.....			34,844	10	4	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Bangalore District.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1904	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1905	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Bangalore City	24,550	2,05,553	2,51,392	2,75,942	2,55,497	2,25,920	50,022	Difference is owing to the adjustment of the balance of loan in the accounts for 1903-04.
2 Hoskote	3,115	3,815	4,700	7,815	2,747	5,763	2,052	
3 Dodballapur	1,599	3,317	3,518	5,117	3,514	3,632	1,485	
4 Nelamangala	1,073	2,453	2,323	3,396	2,041	2,532	864	
5 Tyamagondlu	795	2,723	2,378	3,173	2,014	2,742	431	
6 Kankanhalli	—447	2,205	2,453	2,006	2,320	2,727	—721	
7 Closepet	484	3,818	3,563	4,047	3,827	3,647	400	
8 Channapatna	3,054	5,528	5,820	8,874	6,372	6,932	1,942	
9 Anekal	3,530	3,092	3,248	6,778	4,582	4,506	2,272	
10 Vadigenahlli	2,273	2,144	2,478	4,751	2,691	2,669	2,082	
11 Sarjapur	1,207	1,380	1,280	2,487	2,041	1,009	1,478	
12 Devanhalli	2,135	3,661	4,234	6,369	4,125	3,999	2,370	
13 Magadi	1,025	3,240	4,162	5,187	2,761	3,842	1,345	
Total ...	19,843	37,381	40,157	60,000	39,038	44,000	16,000	

Difference is owing to the adjustment of Municipal and ledger balances in the year 1903-04, and increase of expenditure under some heads in 1904-05.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Kolar District.

1 Kolar	4,149	11,725	14,158	18,307	11,447	17,419	888	
2 Bowringpet	6,958	7,765	11,556	18,514	5,516	7,803	10,661	
3 Chintamani	18,373	6,621	9,896	28,269	7,546	7,005	21,264	
4 Srinivaspur	1,027	1,325	1,534	2,561	1,621	1,606	955	
5 Mulbagal	1,212	4,053	3,016	4,228	3,609	2,776	1,452	
6 Sidlaghatta	3,277	5,021	5,581	8,858	5,421	5,597	3,261	
7 Chikballapu	16,093	11,384	9,812	25,905	9,870	12,821	13,084	
8 Bagepalli	503	1,120	583	1,086	872	703	383	
9 Gudibanda	721	872	828	1,549	1,100	1,118	431	
10 Goribidnur	1,488	2,188	2,238	3,726	1,833	2,230	1,496	
11 Malur	815	1,926	2,043	2,858	2,592	2,203	655	
Total ...	54,616	54,000	61,215	1,15,861	51,127	61,331	54,530	

Rs. 24,289 have been debited to (8) Public Works in 1904-05 against Rs. 13,344 in the previous year.

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Tumkur District.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1904	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1905	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Tumkur	454	10,211	9,597	10,051	15,412	9,259	792	Rs. 3,532 being the difference between the Municipal and ledger balance adjusted in 1903-04. Rs. 16,916 debited under Public Works in 1903-04 against Rs. 7,268 charged in the current year.
2 Maddagiri	957	2,816	2,177	3,134	2,874	1,839	1,295	
3 Koratagere	117	987	1,048	1,165	1,384	979	186	
4 Chiknayakanahalli ...	5,128	4,035	4,126	9,254	3,802	4,198	5,056	
5 Sira	2,867	3,670	3,775	6,642	2,988	2,367	4,275	
6 Gubbi	3,834	3,316	4,026	7,860	4,096	3,874	3,986	
7 Tiptur	7,861	6,324	6,951	14,812	5,053	5,178	9,634	
8 Turuvekere	416	897	1,035	1,451	1,039	1,083	368	
9 Pavagada	563	861	826	1,389	733	991	398	
10 Kunigal	724	2,451	2,570	3,294	3,101	2,117	1,177	
Total ..	22,921	35,562	36,131	59,052	40,532	31,885	27,167	

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05

Mysore District.

1 Mysore City	—7,557	2,23,107	1,91,492	1,83,935	2,17,012	1,51,423	32,512	Receipts Rs. 4,944—Loan adjusted in 1903-04.
2 Hunsur	—1,282	5,447	8,088	6,806	8,760	6,488	318	,, 63,072—Credited under deposits during 1903-04 against Rs. 15,538 in 1904-05.
3 Chamrajnagar	3,003	3,773	2,995	5,997	3,938	3,357	2,640	Payments Rs. 38,864—Spent under Public Works in 1903-04 against Rs. 26,933 in 1904-05.
4 Yedatore	4,403	4,802	1,758	6,161	2,431	5,127	1,034	,, Rs. 73,235—Deposits repaid in 1903-04 against Rs. 12,875 in 1904-05.
5 Heggaddevankote ..	319	990	1,021	1,331	936	836	495	
6 Gundlupet	282	2,274	4,277	4,559	3,337	3,128	1,431	
7 Nanjangud	2,711	6,315	9,660	12,371	7,887	9,521	2,850	
8 T.-Narsipur	263	946	927	1,190	935	1,255	—65	
9 Periyapatna	2,236	2,154	2,113	4,349	1,741	2,277	2,072	
10 Bannur	2,111	1,806	1,560	3,671	1,028	1,889	1,782	
11 Talkad	2,046	1,720	902	2,948	1,813	1,621	1,327	
12 Seringapatam	556	8,413	9,663	10,219	14,606	9,188	1,031	
13 Mandya	175	1,092	1,135	1,310	1,057	1,256	54	
14 Krishnarajpete	448	917	1,296	1,744	1,026	1,130	614	
15 Malvalli	1,962	2,092	2,577	4,539	1,639	2,874	1,665	
16 Nagamangala	1,127	1,707	1,413	2,540	1,506	1,454	1,086	
17 Melkote	1,281	1,586	1,601	2,882	1,354	1,887	995	
18 French Rocks	—163	605	1,376	1,210	1,187	1,050	160	
Total ...	13,993	2,60,746	2,43,854	2,57,762	2,72,223	2,05,761	52,001	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Hassan District.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1904	Receipts during		Total in current year	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1905	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Hassan	2,620	16,619	15,381	18,001	16,471	11,138	6,863	Rs. 6,361 spent under Public Works in Hassan during 1903-04 against Rs. 3,450 in 1904-05. Rs. 3,786 adjustment of the difference between Municipal and ledger balances in the year 1903-04.
2 Alur	7,750	3,576	2,797	10,547	2,440	2,490	8,057	
3 Saklsepur	10,768	3,501	3,572	14,340	4,002	4,969	9,371	
4 Belur	4,340	3,040	2,971	7,811	3,829	3,396	4,415	
5 Arsikere	1,043	2,043	1,967	3,010	2,160	2,091	919	
6 Channarayapatna	1,174	1,779	1,897	3,071	1,851	1,959	1,112	
7 Arkalgud	2,752	2,489	2,213	4,965	4,002	2,722	2,243	
8 Hole-Narsipur... ...	1,568	3,708	3,430	4,998	4,844	4,227	771	
Total ...	32,515	36,755	34,228	66,743	39,599	32,992	33,751	

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Shimoga District.

1 Shimoga	280	17,145	22,098	22,378	24,600	18,187	4,191	Difference is owing to the adjustment of Municipal and ledger balances in the year 1903-04.
2 Kumsi	1,524	1,204	1,206	2,730	1,330	1,545	1,185	
3 Chaunagiri	1,421	2,511	2,446	3,867	2,611	2,714	1,153	
4 Honnali	—602	1,815	2,204	1,6 2	1,934	1,671	—69	
5 Nyamti	1,144	2,142	2,481	3,625	2,481	1,847	1,778	
6 Shikarpur	5,531	4,520	3,220	8,751	4,478	3,737	5,014	
7 Sorab	1,374	1,738	1,788	3,162	1,711	1,890	1,272	
8 Sagar	3,994	3,002	3,934	7,928	4,405	5,018	2,910	
9 Kallurkatte	674	445	524	1,198	595	919	279	
10 Tirthahalli	—378	1,753	1,366	988	2,375	2,127	—1,139	
Total ...	14,962	36,275	41,267	56,229	46,520	39,655	16,574	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Kadur District.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1904	Receipts during—		Total in current year	Expenditure during—		Balance on the 30th June 1905	Remarks
		Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Chikmagalur	—1,480	22,308	25,235	23,755	31 299	22,664	1,091	
2 Tarikere	6,501	10,674	10,575	16,876	9,067	9,148	7,723	
3 Birur	10,407	4,218	4,403	14,510	6,556	6,330	8,180	
4 Kadur	569	3,123	3,777	4,346	3,446	3,031	1,315	
5 Yedahalli	—881	946	2,571	1,690	1,613	987	703	
6 Mudgere	4,930	3,403	2,579	7,509	3,453	1,984	5 525	
7 Koppa	444	1,379	1,609	2,053	935	809	1,244	
Total ...	19,990	46,054	50,749	70,739	56,369	44,953	25,786	Difference is owing to the adjustment of Municipal and ledger balances in the year 1903-04.
Sringeri Jahgir ...	5,546	11,231	5,450	10,996	10,136	9,643	1,353	

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Chitaldrug District.

1 Chitaldrug	—7,078	10,692	15,096	8,018	10,362	6,741	1,277	Rs. 13,425 contribution from Local Funds General for Sanitary Works. Rs. 6,978 contribution for Chamaraj Memorial Hall. Total Rs. 20,403 credited in the account for 1904-05. Rs. 10,000 excess expenditure under Public Works Division, Davangere. Rs. 4,543 adjustment of difference between Munic.pals & ledger balances [in 1903-04. Total Rs- 14,543
2 Davangere	11,045	16,604	24,266	35,311	28,650	14,911	20,400	
3 Harihar	663	4,042	6,433	7,096	4,350	5,221	1,875	
4 Hosdurga	1,172	1,660	3,882	5,054	1,919	3,070	1,984	
5 Holalkere	145	2,000	3,920	4,065	2,443	3,478	587	
6 Challakere	459	1,432	1,561	2,020	1,599	1,375	645	
7 Hiriyur	363	1,236	2,957	3,320	1,187	2,176	1,144	
8 Jagalur	2,574	2,299	2,424	4,998	2,501	2,260	2,738	
9 Molakalmuru	483	1,456	1,751	2,234	1,618	1,550	684	
Total ...	9,826	41,421	62,290	72,116	54,629	40,782	31,334	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

State	July 1904	August 1904	September 1904	October 1904	November 1904	December 1904	January 1905	February 1905	March 1905	April 1905	May 1905	June 1905	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	7·36	3·10	3·51	4·71	0·12	0·02	0·08	0·28	0·31	0·84	4·65	3·39	28·37	55·49	40·48	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1904-05.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1904		During June 1905		Remarks
	Seers.	Chataks.	Seers.	Chataks.	
1 Wheat	11	10	10	13	
2 Rice (best sort)	10	3	8	7	
3 Do (common)	12	6	9	15	
4 Jawar	31	10	22	3	
5 Marva or Ragi	36	13	20	..	
6 Gram	12	4	11	2	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
Public Works—							
29. Irrigation—Major works	13,81,449	.....	13,81,449	917	88,714	89,631	14,71,080
30. Irrigation—Minor works	66,001	88,789	1,54,790	.....	1,85,748	1,85,748	3,40,538
31. A. Civil Works—							
Buildings	11,11,461	1,44,540	12,56,001	97,674	17,608	1,15,282	13,71,283
Communications	92,493	4,98,138	5,90,631	2,36,782	3,34,646	5,71,428	11,62,059
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	4,50,926	2,07,967	6,58,893	16,039	1,356	17,395	6,76,288
Total ...	16,54,880	8,50,645	25,05,525	3,50,495	3,53,610	7,04,105	32,09,630
31. B. Military Works	23,461	6,147	29,608	... ..	.....	.....	29,608
Total Public Works ...	31,25,791	9,45,581	40,71,372	3,51,412	6,28,072	9,79,484	50,50,856
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	9,55,378	2,16,630	11,72,008	.....	... ..	.....	11,72,008
Grand Total ...	40,81,169	11,62,211	52,43,380	3,51,412	6,28,072	9,79,484	62,22,864

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

District	Year	Horses and cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes Male	Buffaloes Female	Horses	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Bangalore	1904-05	1,72,695	2,08,612	4,652	42,000	3,525	...	...	11,607	3,88,933	91,689	1	...	24,992	
Kolar		1,69,924	1,60,955	10,330	55,529	3,118	...	...	11,021	5,38,525	82,783	...	...	25,832	
Tumkur		2,07,291	1,62,666	15,080	56,970	3,416	...	..	8,431	6,86,761	1,09,682	38	...	19,883	
Mysore		2,88,024	3,01,889	5,932	62,252	3,492	...	...	9,803	6,80,324	1,54,066	4	...	45,814	
Hassan		1,96,618	1,83,232	8,196	53,351	3,291	..	...	2,720	3,02,384	93,908	...	...	11,717	
Shimoga		1,74,006	1,35,5·5	22,567	60,956	1,572	...	...	1,417	59,801	81,783	1,748	...	26,986	
Kadur		1,06,978	86,674	8,616	35,907	1,296	...	...	1,807	92,614	51,318	336	...	9,723	
Chitaldrug		1,52,559	98,213	9,763	82,963	2,733	...	...	5,628	3,88,242	73,762	...	...	19,973	
Total ...		14,68,086	13,37,776	85,136	4,49,933	23,243	...	...	51,834	31,37,584	7,39,931	2,127	...	1,84,920	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during 1904-05.

Name of State	Year	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1903-04 ...	931	18,74,196	126	32,907	237	62,190	3,837	16,60,975	5,132	36,30,268	
	1904-05 ...	923	19,93,950	132	49,617	254	55,539	3,892	17,62,327	5,201	38,29,471	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the current year 1904-05	Collection during the previous year 1903-04	Remission during the current year 1904-05	Balance (approximate)
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ..	.....	.....	.....	91,86,985	81,93,865	.....	.....
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed	.....	96,11,909	96,11,909	93,74,789	94,26,444	.....	.....
2. Fluctuating ..							
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.) ...	.....	2,27,259	2,27,259	2,89,187	3,73,545	.....	.....
Total ..	10,35,900	98,39,168	108,75,068	96,63,976	97,99,989	31,259	11,79,833
A1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	.....	16,79,760	16,79,760	16,79,760	18,20,049	.....	.....
2. Other leases ...	.....	25,353	25,353	25,353	13,755	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	17,05,113	17,05,113	17,05,113	18,33,804	.....	.....
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber	.....	3,99,738	3,99,738	3,95,737	2,50,522	.....	.....
2. Sandalwood ...	.....	12,55,694	12,55,694	12,19,012	10,42,999	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous ...	.....	3,26,392	3,26,392	3,09,418	3,02,600	.....	.....
Total ...	50,256	19,81,824	20,32,080	19,24,167	15,96,121	.....	1,07,913
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	707	49,773	50,480	50,018	32,871	.....	.....
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy*	2,57,003	36,90,993	39,47,996	37,01,549	36,21,820	.....	.....
3. Ganja license fees ...	823	30,563	31,386	30,278	13,410	.....	.....
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	25,460	25,881	25,515	48,807	.....	.....
5. Miscellaneous ...	3,880	8,263	12,143	8,352	7,489	.....	.....
Total ...	2,62 834	38,05,052	40,67,886	38,15,742	37,24,397	.....	2,52,144
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	.....	4,29,948	4,29,948	4,29,948	4,32,315	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	.....	6,751	6,751	6,751	6,482	.....	.....
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	.....	2,62,186	2,62,186	2,62,186	2,55,729	.....	.....
4 Stamp duty on plaints shortly or insufficiently stamped ...	.....	16,918	16,918	16,918	35,699	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	7,15,833	7,15,833	7,15,833	7,36,225	.....	.....

* Includes license fee on foreign liquor.

APPENDIX XXII—Receipts—contd.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the current year 1904-05	Collection during the previous year 1903-04	Remission during the current year 1904-05	Balance (approximate)
	Arrears	Current	Total				
. *Law and Justice*—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	.....	3,230	3,230	3,230	2,912	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	42,218	42,218	42,218	43,382	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	4,441	4,441	4,441	3,850	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	49,889	49,889	49,889	50,144	.....	.....
. *Miscellaneous other receipts*—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	27,564	27,564	27,564	27,108	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	26,723	26,723	23,723	26,023	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	53,399	3,38,058	3,91,457	3,06,140	2,58,834	295	85,022
4. Customs on supari ...	584	3,63,728	3,64,312	3,63,874	3,52,588	.....	438
5. Rent for manufacturing earth salt ...	1,055	16,451	17,506	16,401	21,070	.....	1,105
6. Stationery and Press receipts	.....	6,252	6,252	6,252	6,107	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	21,138	21,138	21,138	62,554	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts...	.....	1,12,933	1,12,933	1,12,933	1,03,863	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	1,31,788	1,31,788	1,31,788	72,018	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts ..	.. ...	1,18,498	1,18 498	1,18,498	1,11,985	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	40,086	40,086	40,086	46,058	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts	.....	45,772	45,772	45,772	52,684	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	2,681	2,681	2,681	3,094	.....	.....
Total ...	55,038	12,51,672	13,06,710	12,16,850	11,43,986	295	86,565
. *Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts*—							
1. Interest on investments	.....	94,648	94,648	94,648	41,901	.....	.....
2. Interests—							
(a) On Government securities ..	3,691	2,25,176	3,13,945	2,25,176	1,50,060	124	3,567
(b) On loans ...		65,122		65,122	42,725		
(c) On khist ...		19,956		19,956	20,243		
3. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	.....	78,757	78,757	78,757	81,903	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous receipts-							
(a) Refunds ...	.....	3,236	3,236	3,236	5,330	.....	.....
(b) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	.....	96,636	96,636	96,636	2,04,245	.....	.....
5. Agricultural receipts	.....	124	124	124	194	.....	.....
Total ..	3,691	5,83,655	5,87,346	5,83,655	4,96,601	124	3,567

APPENDIX XXII—Receipts—concld.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the current year 1904-05	Collection during the previous year 1903-04	Remission during the current year 1904-05	Balance (approximate)
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G1. Commercial services (Net)—							
Revenue receipts—							
1. Railways	.....	83,392	83,392	83,392	.....	.....	.....
2. Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme ...	.....	9,28,383	9,28,383	9,28,383	12,71,916	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	10,11,775	10,11,775	10,11,775	12,71,916	.....	.....
Total Service head receipts ...	14,07,719	209,43,981	223,51,700	206,87,000	206,53,183	31,678	16,33,022
H. Debt Heads—							
1. Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	.....	10,31,203	10,31,203	10,31,203	5,20,698	.....	.....
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	.....	1,13,927	1,13,927	1,13,927	1,16,168	.....	.....
3. (*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	15,83,934	15,83,934	15,83,934	13,63,586	.....	.....
(*b*) Judicial do ...	.....	4,06,552	4,06,552	4,06,552	4,29,938	.....	.....
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	.....	21,02,106	21,02,106	21,02,106	19,12,025	.....	.....
4. Advances recovered ...	.....	7,84,727	7,84,727	7,84,727	10,14,636	.....	.....
5. Loans recovered ...	.....	1,66,243	1,66,243	1,66,243	3,69,596	.....	.....
6. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	.....	277	277	277	15	.....	.....
7. Other items including remittances, etc.(Net)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,31,089	.....	.....
Total Debt heads ...	.....	61,88,869	61,88,869	61,88,869	60,57,751	.....	.....
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	14,07,719	271,32,850	285,40,569	268,75,969	267,10,934	31,678	.....
Grand Total including opening balance ...	.....	.....	.....	360,62,954	349,04,799	.....	16,33,022

APPENDIX XXII--Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimate		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Current year 1904-05	Previous year 1903-04	Current year 1904-05	Previous year 1903-04	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of Revenue	2,40,000	2,39,000	2,31,637	2,30,695	
2. Of lapsed deposits	... ...	7,000	23,159	... ...	
Total ...	2,40,000	2,46,000	2,54,796	2,30,695	
C1. Revenue collection charges—					
1 Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels.	7,80,000	7,58,200	7,87,472	7,66,075	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ...	15,800	15,400	16,930	16,486	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges ...	15,000	15,000	12,890	15,517	
Total ...	8,10,800	7,88,600	7,97,292	7,98,078	
C2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	14,00,000	16,00,000	16,00,000	
2. General Administration ...	3,79,200	3,56,500	3,75,063	3,50,826	
3. Account Department	1,00,300	1,00,800	1,02,397	98,485	
4. District Administration (Land Revenue)	8,63,400	8,21,400	8,11,563	7,81,568	
5. Excise	3,35,000	3,33,000	3,32,736	3,27,691	
6. Forest	6,09,000	5,20,000	6,47,209	5,23,198	
7. Police	10,31,000	10,44,000	9,75,390	9,78,093	
8. Jail Department	1,18,000	1,24,000	1,02,510	99,544	
9. Law and Justice charges	9,58,000	9,44,000	9,40,385	9,10,091	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	1,64,200	1,92,200	1,51,603	1,68,657	
11. Miscellaneous Administrative unforeseen charges	20,000	20,000	3,952	10,181	
12. Survey and Settlement Department charges	1,89,600	1,83,800	1,74,203	1,66,541	
13. Army	13,93,000	14,71,000	13,27,294	13,15,426	
14. Scientific and other Departments ...	2,35,300	2,64,500	2,49,968	2,44,383	
15. Miscellaneous	1,40,000	78,300	1,43,791	1,18,964	
Total ...	81,36,000	78,53,500	79,38,364	77,23,558	
D Public Instruction	8,06,000	7,92,000	7,72,917	7,48,527	
E. Medical charges	6,35,000	5,31,000	5,71,934	5,69,488	
F. Religious charges	3,28,000	3,29,000	3,27,663	3,26,662	

APPENDIX XXII—Expenditure—concld.

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimate		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Current year 1904-05	Previous year 1903-04	Current year 1904-05	Previous year 1903-04	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial services (Net)—					
1. Revenue Account.—					
(*a*) Railways	.....	2,05,000	.....	4,228	
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Capital outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	1,13,000	1,85,000	25,216	57,089	
(*b*) Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme	9,50,000	7,50,000	9,55,379	7,77,701	
Total ...	10,63,000	11,40,000	9,80,595	8,39,018	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	22,92,000	26,23,000	21,87,918	25,36,268	
2. Repairs	4,75,000	4,50,000	7,11,899	8,39,327	
3. Establishment	6,99,467	7,06,099	6,72,525	6,69,822	
4. Tools and plant	55,533	44,000	41,772	41,291	
5. Suspense Account	.....	.....	1,256	1,07,377	
Total ...	35,22,000	38,28,000	36,15,370	41,94,095	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps, including contingencies	12,200	13,600	9,825	10,457	
J Pensions	8,01,000	6,91,000	8,47,140	7,50,649	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of Interest	2,86,000	2,63,000	3,25,911	2,90,660	
2. Registration charges	86,000	83,000	85,563	81,427	
3. Agricultural charges	48,000	41,700	40,876	45,325	
4. Famine	1,000	1,000	.....	408	
5. Miscellaneous	7,40,000	6,63,600	7,15,013	12,06,604	
Total ...	11,61,000	10,52,300	11,67,363	16,24,424	
Total Service Head charges ...	2,10,15,000	207,65,000	207,83,559	211,02,897	
M. Debts—					
1 Investment of surplus balance (Net) ...	.....	.....	21,50,500	.....	
2. (*a*) Repayment of Revenue deposits ...	.....	.....	15,66,954	14,34,891	
(*b*) Do Judicial do ...	.....	.....	3,76,331	4,12,260	
(*c*) Do Miscellaneous do ...	.....	.....	19,59,483	17,39,376	
3 Advances made	.....	.....	8,80,251	8,80,026	
4. Loans given	.....	.....	3,85,840	1,48,269	
5. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of current year.	.....	.....	18,513	95	
6. Other (Debt head) items (Net) ...	.....	.....	1,78,264	.....	
Total Debt heads ...	.....	.....	75,16,136	46,14,917	
Total expenditure of Service and Debt heads	.....	.....	282,99,695	257,17,814	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	.....	77,63,259	91,86,985	
Grand Total including closing balance	.....	.....	360,62,954	349,04,799	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1904.

DISPENSARY	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		In-door	Out-door	Total	
									Rs.				
135 Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,070,549	10,027	6,853	1,668	739	637	Not available	Not available	4,14,031 0 0	690·05	5,985·75	6,675·80	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1904.

NAME	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,449,800	92,849	76,581	.....	16,268	1,12,973	1,18,967	5,994	.....	17·04	14·07	20·73	21 83	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Mysore State during the year 1904-05.

Number of Institutions		Description of Schools	Number of pupils on roll on 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					Total	Remarks
Past year 1903-04	Present year 1904-05		Past year 1903-04	Present year 1904-05	Past year 1903-04	Present year 1904-05	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources		
		Public Institutions.											
		University Education—											
3	2	Colleges, English, for men	397	372	333	312	1,02,708	..	...	8,210	...	1,10,918	
1	1	Do for women	3	6	3	3	12,876	...	...	...	...	12,876	
4	4	Do Oriental	151	180	133	159	14,513	149	400	...	3,396	18,458	
8	7	Total Colleges ...	551	558	469	474	1,30,097	149	400	8,210	3,396	1,42,252	
		School Education, General.											
		Secondary Schools—											
13	14	High Schools, English, for boys	2,654	3,171	2,037	2,400	77,153	...	1,200	48,015	16,563	1,42,931	
111	11	Middle Schools do	11,816	11,696	9,174	7,706	18,930	8,026	8,787	40,584	8,182	1,47,509	
102	106	Do Vernacular, for boys ...	7,680	8,403	5,652	5,613	29,529	18,150	14,381	6,181	3,603	62,844	
1	1	High School, English, for girls	19	31	10	18	6,442	..	...	168	...	6,610	
6	5	Middle Schools do	632	581	417	436	17,056	...	480	884	7,414	25,834	
30	35	Do Vernacular, for girls ...	2,983	3,284	1,869	2,088	37,722	937	300	6	12,824	51,789	
263	272	Total, Secondary Schools ..	25,784	27,170	19,159	18,261	2,10,832	27,113	25,148	95,838	48,586	4,37,517	
		Primary Schools.											
1,689	1,711	For boys	50,858	52,589	37,787	36,892	30,341	1,61,221	2,368	9,825	9,996	2,13,751	
203	202	For girls	8,653	8,985	5,531	5,430	43,900	4,754	900	2	16,619	66,175	
1,892	1,913	Total, Primary Schools ...	59,511	61,574	43,318	42,322	74,241	1,65,975	3,268	9,827	26,615	2,79,926	
		School Education, Special.											
3	3	Training Schools for Masters	147	221	119	149	25,721	6,664	...	...	45	32,430	
1	1	Do for Mistresses	11	6	8	6	...	...	...	12	1,403	1,415	
14	17	Industrial Schools for males	481	637	336	358	5,046	22,156	...	739	48,680	76,621	
1	1	Do for females	106	104	87	95	420	...	...	70	2,170	2,660	
36	38	Sanskrit Schools	1,101	1,201	828	914	6,737	...	1,519	1,361	3,475	13,092	
1	1	Commercial School	27	40	20	28	360	...	...	290	...	650	
2	2	Schools for the Deaf and Dumb boys ..	23	26	16	17	650	...	158	...	420	1,228	
1	1	Engineering School	52	74	34	44	...	5,210	...	2,357	...	7,567	
59	64	Total School Education, Special ...	1,948	2,309	1,448	1,611	38,934	34,030	1,677	4,829	56,193	1,35,663	
		Total, Public Institutions ..	87,794	91,611	64,391	62,668	4,84,104	2,27,267	30,493	1,18,704	1,34,790	9,95,358	
		Private Institutions.											
9	12	Advanced	204	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,567	1,560	Elementary	18,273	19,268	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	
1,576	1,572	Indirect Expenditure on Public institutions ...	...	...	...	...	2,18,614	38,623	300	10,958	20,631	2,89,126	
3,798	3,823	Grand Total ...	1,06,276	1,11,045	64,394	62,668	7,02,718	2,65,890	30,793	1,29,662	1,55,421	12,84,484	